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DECEMBER 23 1961





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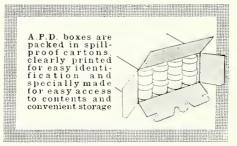


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Vol. 176

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No. 4271

#### MERRY CHRISTMAS, EVERYBODY!

## More for the National Health

1961-62 ESTIMATES INCREASED

SUPPLEMENTARY estimates presented to Parliament on December 16 reveal that an extra £18,668,000 is needed for the National Health Service for the year ending March 31, 1962.

In England and Wales the original net estimate of £533,945,790 has been increased by £16,546,000 to £550,491,790. In Scotland the original net estimate was £66,237,000 and has been increased by £2,122,000 to £68,359,000. The bulk of the increases are required by the hospital services to meet increases in remuneration and prices. £1,160,000 is required for the purchase of poliomyelitis vaccine.

#### Decimal Coinage

BILL PROPOSES "NEW POUND"

THE Decimal Coinage Bill, a Private Members' Bill recently presented in the House of Commons by Mr. W. Proudfoot, proposes that the coinage of the United Kingdom shall be based on a "New Pound" and "Penny or Cent." Gold, cupro-nickel and bronze coins suggested in the Bill would have values in accordance with the following schedule:—

PROPOSED COINAGE	PRESENT COINAGE
Gold coins:— Two New Pounds One New Pound Cupro-nickel coins:—	Pound. Ten shillings.
50 pennies or cents	Five shillings.
25 pennies or cents	Half-crown.
20 pennies or cents.:	Two shillings.
10 pennies or cents	One shilling,
5 pennies or cents	Sixpence.
21 pennies or cents	Threepence,
Bronze coins:	
Penny or cent	Twelve tenths of a
	penny.
Half-penny or	Twelve tenths of a
half-cent	halfpenny.

The present coinage would remain in circulation. A Decimalisation Board would be set up to assist in the transition from the present to the new coinage system. It would have power to compensate owners of recording or calculating machines and to make advances of the supply, acquisition or conversion of such machines. The Board would also establish a "Decimalisation Fund" from which to meet all expenditure. The Board would be abolished when the Treasury was satisfied that its objects had been achieved, the Exchequer assuming its powers. (See also p. 672.)

#### **Contractors' Committee**

INVITATION TO SOCIETY'S REGISTRAR

THE president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. H. S. Grainger) and the secretary and registrar (Mr. F. W. Adams) were present for part of a meeting of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee meeting on December 12. The Committee decided at that time that, in order to ensure closer liaison between the Pharmaceutical Society and the Central N.H.S. Committee and an exchange of views on professional N.H.S. matters, the Committee should state, in a letter to the president of the Society, that the Committee would be pleased if the Society's Council would agree to the registrar's attending future Central N.H.S. Committee meetings.

#### **Shortage of Scientists**

A LIMIT ON RESEARCH IN INDUSTRY

"INDUSTRIAL Research in Manufacturing Industry 1959-60," prepared by the Federation of British Industries in

conjunction with the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, is the first investigation to attempt a qualitative as well as quantitative analysis of research and development in British manufacturing industry. The survey shows up deficiencies, the most important of which is the limitation on expansion of research activity through lack of qualified manpower. There is stated to be a standing vacancy of about 13 per cent, over all in industry's research and development departments. The chemical industry is shown as lacking 10 per cent, and the six companies chosen as specialising in pharmaceuti-cals as lacking 6 per cent. One example in the attempt to correlate research expenditure and the growth of the firm shows that in chemicals five firms out of the twenty-two selected which grew fastest in terms of total net assets had a level of internal expenditure on rcsearch and development per hundred two-and-a-half times as large as the five firms which grew least, and a qualified scientist engineer ratio three times as much.

#### **Treasury Returns**

PURCHASE TAX YIELDS MORE

PURCHASE tax on drugs and medicine in the financial year 1960-61 yielded £10.4 millions against £9.9 millions in the preceding year. The yield from cameras and photographic goods was £4.4 millions and from perfumery,





PLYMOUTH
BRANCH PRESENTS CIVIC PLATE:
Plymouth Branch of
the Pharmaceutical Society is presenting to
the City of Plymouth
on the occasion of the
opening of a new civic
centre in the new year
the silver illustrated.
The goblet, which is
being added to the
City's collection of
civic plate, was made
entirely by hand by a
local firm (R, B, Wigfull & Son, Ltd.), was
raised from a flat piece
of silver. The coats of
arms (of Plymouth and
the Pharmaceutical Society) were also executed by hand. It cost
£200, the money being
obtained over nine
months by subscription
from local pharmacists
and others in the area.

cosmetics and toilet preparations £28.4 millions. Total yield from purchase tax for the year was the highest yet at £511.1 millions (against £501.4 millions). The fifty-second report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise (H.M. Stationery Office, price 12s. 6d.) from which the above estimates are taken also gives the estimated yield of duties from saccharin at £1.5 millions (same), of which £113,806 (£99,630) was repaid by way of drawback. Net receipts from protective duty on imported pharmaceutical products amounted to £164,000 (£100,000).

#### **Hospital Costs**

DEPARTMENTAL RETURNS FOR 1960-61

THE Ministry of Health has published a report, "N.H.S. Hospital Costing Returns, Year Ended March 31, 1961, Part 3" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 21s.), giving detailed costs for four departments (radiotherapy, diagnostic x-ray, pathological laboratories and physiotherapy). It also provides details of the costs of drugs and dressings supplied in those departments, together with the "indirect dispensary expenses." Together with Parts 1 and 2 (see C. & D., December 2, p. 597), the re-

#### SCOTTISH NEWS

#### Uncollected Levies

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES REDUCED

FOLLOWING an inquiry into the frequency with which chemist contractors are unable to collect prescription charges, and after consultation with the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) the Secretary of State for Scotland has revised the special allowances in respect of uncollected prescription charges. The revised general allowance is to be 0.05d, per item instead of 0.08d, as at present, The additional allowance to chemists on the special rural list to be 0.27d, per item instead of 0.30d. The new rates are to come into effect for prescriptions dispensed on or after January 1, 1962.

#### **Committee Elections**

VOTING LIST REQUIREMENTS

PHARMACISTS in Scotland continuously employed by chemist contractors or in hospitals or health centres are eligible to take part in forthcoming elections for Local Pharmaceutical Committees, provided their names are included in the list of electors prepared by the returning officer. Employers have

	RADIOTI DEPAR		DIAGN X-R		PATHOL LABORA		PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT					
HOSPITAL CATEGORY	Cost Unit											
CATEGORI	Per con treatme	ent per	Per 10 weighted	d points		100 lests	Per 100 units weighted points value*					
	Drugs and Dressings	Dis- pensary Expenses	Drugs and Dressings	Dis- pensary Expenses	Drugs and Dressings	Dis- pensary Expenses	Drugs and Dressings	Dis- pensary Expenses				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Type 1— Acute	5	1	17 3	3 0	12 4	2 10	4 2	10				
Type 2— Mainly acute	1 0	2	16 3	2 8	10 7	1 10	4 5	1 0				
Type 1— Teaching: London Provinces	4 9	1 2	30 4 25 10	6 3 7 1	17 4 11 9	2 3 6 6	5 5 5 5	1 5 1 1				
Type 2— London	1 8		14 1½				7 11					

<sup>\*</sup> A unit system has been adopted for recording the work in some departments involving the use of variable unit values or points for different examinations or treatments.

port covers the running costs of about 460 hospitals in England and Wales. Some of the information is provided in the above table.

#### **Approved Names**

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST AMENDED

THE British Pharmacopeia Commission has issued an amendment to the supplementary list of approved names issued recently (see C. & D., December 16, p. 647). It corrects the chemical names under the following approved names to read:—

Sodium metrizoate

Thiethylperazine

Sodium 3-acetamido-2:4:6-triiodo-5-N-methylacetamidobenzoate
2-Ethylthio-10-[3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)propyl]phenothiazine

SECOND DONA TION FOR IRISH COLLEGE EXTEN-SION: On behalf of his company, Smith, Kline & French Laboratorics, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, Mr. Harrington presents a cheque to Mr. Frank Loughman (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) for £100 (the second such donation made by the company) towards the cost of new laboratories planned for the college of pharmacy at the Society's headquarters at Shrewsbury Road, Dublin.

been asked to furnish the necessary information about their own employees, but pharmacist employees should also send the following information to the secretary, Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland), 36 York Place, Edinburgh, 1, not later than January 10, 1962:—(a) Full name and private address; (b) employer's name and address; (c) Executive Council area in which employed. A separate election exists for representatives of contractors, and the necessary particulars for compiling electoral lists are already available.

#### IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

#### **College Fund Donation**

PRESIDENT THANKS DRUG FIRM

A PLEASANT ceremony took place in the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, after the conferring of licences on December 5 (see p. 674), when Mr. T. W. Harrington (sales manager, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.) presented a cheque for £100 to the College of Pharmacy fund on behalf of his company. Mr. Harrington said the contribution served to emphasise the degree of importance attached by his company, and indeed by the whole pharmaceutical industry, to the vital part the Society and its members played in the advances made in both human and veterinary medicine. Only by mutual support, positive co-operation and professional trust could they hope to maintain those dramatic advances in the coming years. The president of the Society (Mr. F. Loughman) replied. He thanked the company and Mr. and Mrs. Harrington for their interest in the Fund, which they had demonstrated in such a generous and practical manner. The Fund was for the provision of a new research laboratory to enable their students and professorial staff to enjoy the most modern facilities available. At present the teaching staff was hampered by lack of proper facilities and equipment. "Your donations, and those of other manufacturing firms will enable us to go ahead.

#### ELECTED SENATOR

MR. P. J. Teehan, M.P.S.I., Callan, co. Kilkenny, has been elected to the Senate as a member of the Administrative Panel.



#### OVERSEAS NEWS

#### UNITED STATES

Drugs Seized in Chicago

THE United States Food and Drug Administration has made its first seizure under its new regulations, which require that the labels of prescribable pharmaceutical preparations shall bear lot-control numbers. The seizure (of 10,000 Serpasil and 2,000 Gantrisin tablets) was made in Chicago on November 6. The control numbers had, allegedly, been scraped off or otherwise removed from the labels. The Administration state that lot-control numbers are necessary in order to trace the manufacturing history of a drug so as to ensure its identity, strength and purity.

#### INDIA

Smallpox Campaign

It is reported that 20,000 vaccinators are being recruited by the Government of India for a mass vaccination campaign against smallpox. The World Health Organisation is assisting the country in the manufacture of freezedried vaccine.

#### **Cosmetics Control**

A BILL introduced in the Rajya Sabha, [the Indian Parliament upper House] in New Delhi, seeks to bring cosmetics within the purview of the Drugs Act. The Bill provides for the regulation of the manufacture of cosmetics and pro-hibition of import and sale of sub-standard and misbranded cosmetics, and the exclusion of deleterious ingredients. Preparations that appear to be among the most frequent causes of dermatitis are deodorants, pomades, lip-sticks and nail polishes. The preamble to the Bill states that there is an even greater risk of cumulative toxicity from azo and other synthetic dyes used in the manufacture of lipsticks, etc., and points out that many manufacturing units are dispersed throughout the country at which even elementary precautions for testing raw materials and observing hygienie conditions during manufacture are not taken-

#### NEWS IN BRIEF

ON November 14, the retail price index was 116.9 against 115.7 in October (1956=100).

THE Industrial and Cine Photographers' Conference in London, December 5-7, was augmented by displays of photographic goods and film processing facilities by thirty firms.

SMASH-and-grab raiders badly damaged the shop window and display, in stealing goods from the pharmacy of W. E. Giles & Sons, Ltd., Commercial Road, Newport, Mon, recently.

AT a meeting of the Photographie Information Council on December 14, Mr. J. E. Balmer was re-elected *Chairman* and Dr. H. Baines was elected *Vice-chairman*.

THE Board of Trade is considering an application for the removal of the import duty on vinyl acetate monomer. Comments on the application should reach the Board not later than February 5, 1962.

#### TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Marley again

There are many advantages in cultivating the acquaintance of the local medico, even such a polished performer as our worthy Dr. Habakkuk Marley, of whom I have already told a Christmas story. He is one of the Marleys who have survived, and I feel sure, despite his advancing years, that it will be a long time before any account of him will open with the immortal words which Dickens penned in the first sentence of A Christmas Carol—that is, if nature is allowed to have her way with him. He is a doctor of the old school, even to the tile hat (old Marley will not carry one of those slick cases to house his stethoscope and prescription pad; for some perverse reason, he refuses to accept the gifts of some of the ethical houses). One has to see the flourish with which the old courtier raises that appendage to realise not only that the art of chivalry is not dead, but that the stage lost a superb conjuror when Aesculapius claimed Marley for his own, for not so much as a sphygmomanometer falls from the dark interior of his headgear. His peculiar nature makes him at once a challenge and a heartbreak to the many hundreds of urbane medical propagandists who try to teach him medicine in a few well-polished and telling sentences. As Marley says, they know he is growing old and it would be unkind to tire him with a long catalogue of the side-effects which might arise from the use of the product being extolled. So we find the ancient still prescribing the medicines of his student days—potassium citrate and tincture of hyoscyamus for example—and I am bound to admit he does not seem to lose any more patients than some of his younger and more scientific colleagues. And, despite his many irritating characteristics, I have reason to be grateful to him, for he has no whims, and the amount of dead stock that can be debited to old H.M. is non-existent. I am credibly informed, by some of the young propagandists, that he is "difficult," persisting in asking awkward questions that are not in the book.

#### Christmas

It was not my intention to provide a thumb-nail sketch of the old doctor, but it will probably help you to appreciate his value as a friend and to share some of the good fellowship he diffuses. He appeared in the pharmacy the other day with his usual engaging smile—only more so. "Well, Galen my boy," he said, "what about Christmas and your duty to the public?" (As he entered, Farmer Brown was just delivering a large and well developed turkey—a veritable ostrich.) "Duty?" I stammered. "Yes, my boy. You remember what happened in Birmingham last year, when the pharmaceutical service proved inadequate." Of course I remembered, but I pointed out that our little community could scarcely be compared with Birmingham. Besides, I argued reasonably, arrangements had been made to avoid a repetition of the confusion that arose last year over rota duties. I became aware of a withering glance, such as one would expect from a believer in digitalis. "Lightning," he said, "does not strike twice in the same place. It may be our turn this time."

#### Recipe

With characteristic change of mood, the doctor turned his attention to the fine specimen of *Meleagris*, running his hand lovingly over its firm and plump surface. "A good stuffing—sage for preference—the usual trimmings—a good wine—see old George at the King's Head—then, of eourse, a Christmas pudding well lit—but don't use all the brandy. And to round off, a good cigar. Nothing like a good cigar." I said that it was very kind of him to take so much trouble to prescribe the perfect meal, but then, ha-ha, I had always known he was a good prescriber. "There is just a possibility," said Marley, "that you may have your meal uninterrupted by the call of duty." I supposed there was. "I could almost guarantee it," he went on quietly. "Guarantee it?" I said. "Yes," he almost whispered, "I may have a delicate operation to perform at one o'clock on that day—a dissection at a house called 'The Acacias.'" I took the hint.

# Interdependence of Pharmacy and Medicine

#### DISCUSSION BY EDINBURGH AND S.E. SCOTTISH BRANCH

A LARGE attendance at the opening meeting of the session recently of the Edinburgh and South-east Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society heard an address by MR. A. R. G. CHAMINGS on "The Interdependence of Pharmacy and Medicine." Mr. Chamings stressed the need for healthy relationships between pharmacists, doctors and the general public and the hope that the Branch would give full consideration to the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy. The address prompted much discussion. DR. D. BUCKIT said that surely the speaker, in advocating the proposition "doctors diagnose, pharmacists prescribe" could not believe that the present-day pharmacist, with but a modicum of training in physiology and pharmacology, and none at all in therapeutics, was in a position to judge what drug would suit a particular patient. The endorsement "nomen proprium" applied to all prescriptions. That would be in line with international practice. He pointed out, in reference to the speaker's epithet " piratical" applied to the Danish pharmaceutical industry that some of the original products from that industrylong-acting insulins, oral diuretics, nitrofurans and organo-therapeutic agents—proved the high standards of research in Denmark, MR. CHAMINGS admitted there were too few experts who had the knowledge of how to use the new drugs, but if pharmacists were to be regarded as a professional class they must adopt professional standards.

#### Responsibilities Accepted

MR. N. HERDMAN said "Derogatory remarks about the literature issued by the pharmaceutical industry were perhaps more easily made by those who based their judgments on the few "miscreants." It must be understood, he said, that a manufacturer engaged in fundamental pharmaccutical re-search would, with luck, market products containing active therapeutic substances hitherto non-existent therefore, completely unknown. Before it was marketed, such a product would have passed through the manufac-turer's own chemical, bacteriological, physiological and pharmacological physiological and pharmacological laboratories and then been investigated by independent clinicians, so that laboratory results might—after use in man-be confirmed or found wanting. Clinicians who agreed to undertake trials were asked to submit their findings (no matter what their verdict) to the editor of some independent and authoritative medical journal and only when the report was published and the therapeutic usefulness of the drug confirmed, did the manufacturer feel free to market a new product. But who was able to supply information upon A manufacturer of established non-branded chemicals might be tempted to announce the availability of the new substance and provide informa-tion on its character only. Not so the

pharmaceutical manufacturer for, having his origins in the profession of pharmacy, he accepted the responsibility of a provider of information on the use of the substances he offered. For that he could go nowhere but to his own laboratory notebooks, adding the information of the published clinical reports. He then made such literature available to the medical and pharmaceutical professions by post, through his representatives and at professional exhibitions. The staff of the medical and pharmacy schools wishing to inform their students also asked the manufacturer for literature. Editors and authors of text-books sought their information from the same source. Such was the background to the literature issued (invariably gratis) to the medical and pharmaceutical professions. pharmaceutical industry, in addition spends much thought, time and taste in encouraging artists and printers to provide publications that pleased whilst imparting information.

MR. I. SWANSON asked if it would mean extension of the course if more physiology and pharmacology were to be included. At the present time most pharmacists depended on promotional literature for their knowledge of new products. Mr. Chamings replied that at one time it was considered the Pharmaceutical Society had overdone its educational policy. Now, perhaps, the programme was becoming too slow. He considered that in the recent tape recording produced by the Society the chemistry was too advanced for the older members, not sufficiently so for the younger.

DR. BUCKIT said the pharmacist was getting round to pharmacology. Soon it would be biochemistry for such was the modern trend.

MR. C. G. DRUMMOND said "nomen proprium" had caused a stir in the past year or two but names had appeared over 200 years ago. The problem could be largely solved by limiting the supply of medicine, so that none was left after treatment and by cducaing the patients to discard medicine once the illness was cured.

MR. F. HEPBURN said that pharmacists must dispense the medicine as requested by the prescriber. The doctor wished to know the medicine for reference, the patient from curiosity.

#### **BRANCH EVENTS**

#### EAST CUMBERLAND

#### Dinner and Dance Revived

EAST Cumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a dinner and dance in Penrith recently. The event, which was attended by about 100 members and guests, was the first of its kind that the branch has held for almost twenty years. The toast to the Pharmaceutical Society was proposed by the Branch chairman (Mr. M. Lightfoot) and responded to by Mr. H. Williams (a member of Council).

#### ENFIELD

#### Not Sufficiently Sales-conscious?

A HEAVILY attended November meeting of Enfield Chemists' Association entertained two speakers from the National Pharmaceutical Union. Mr. J. Wright (secretary of the Union) dealt with the current position regarding N.H.S. remuneration negotiations. The progress that had been made, he said, was a direct result of the Union's publicity campaign, which was to be continued and extended. The suggestion to form and extended. The suggestion to form an Associates' Section had been well received. The need for unity in pharmacy was obviously greatly felt. Mr. J. A. McIvor, the second speaker, dealt with commercial side of pharmacy. He had been trained, he said, in the selling techniques of the supermarkets, compared with which pharmacists were not, he considered, sufficiently sales-conscious. Two-thirds of chemists' turnover came from the counter and for that reason more aggressive selling techniques would have to be adopted in order to meet the competition from grocers and supermarkets. Pharmacists had great advantage over such competitors—the draw line of the dispensary. Mr. McIvor went on to describe a new experimental shopfitting scheme organised by the N.P.U., and showed colour slides of a London pharmacy modernised under the scheme.

#### LONDON COUNTY

#### **Negotiators Criticised**

DISCUSSION of the meeting of Pharmaceutical Committee representatives in London on November 16 (see C. & D., November 25, p. 572) at a committee meeting of London County Pharmaceutical Association as November 26. tical Association on November 26, led to the consideration of a resolution casting doubt on the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee as a negotiating body. Mr. H. L. Crossley said that the meeting at Conway Hall was "a most depressing affair" in which it was obvious that the chairman had nothing to offer and looked for help from the representatives. Mr. Williams remarked that the negotiators had never yet produced a remuneration increase since the beginning of the National Health Service. After having received the full backing of the representatives in July, and declaiming that there would never be such an opportunity again, Mr. Graham and his col-leagues "had muffed the job com-pletely." It was significant, he said, that the resolutions which were passed had already been printed for circulation. He suggested a new Chemists Contractors Committee, on the lines of the original Joint Committee, should be set up. At the same meeting it was stated that renewed interest had been aroused in the sports trophies donated by various wholesalers and manufacturers before the war and which were still in the hands of the winners in 1938-39.

# Report and Prize-giving at Bradford

#### "STIMULATING EFFECTS OF ADVANCED TEACHING"

THE annual prize-giving of the Department of Pharmacy, Bradford Institute of Technology, held on November 8, was attended by West Riding pharmacists, representatives from industry, academic staff and friends, and past and present students. In the chair was the principal of the Institute (Dr. E. G.

Edwards).

DR. J. M. ROWSON (head of the department) reported that, though the total of students was almost exactly the same as in 1960-61, the distribution between the various courses had altered. The department now had no course of study for the Pharmaceutical Chemist two-year syllabus. The second year of the three-year course under the new regulations, had just commenced for the first year with a total of twenty-nine students. The number registered for the first year B.Pharm, external degree, University of London, was virtually the same. For the first time, a course of studies for the B.Pharm. Part II (third year) had commenced, with nine students reading pharmacology and either pharmaceutics or pharmaceutical chemistry. He noted with satisfaction the stimulating effect that level of advanced teaching had had on both students and staff.

#### High Attainments

In all external examinations held during the summer the department had either attained the country average of passes or had exceeded it. Post-graduate courses continued to form an important aspect of the work. A course on "Pharmacology of Modern Drugs" was being given, and it was hoped that further courses would be held later.

Dr. Rowson recalled with regret the resignation of Dr. R. C. Kaye to take up an appointment at the University of Leeds, and welcomed staff members who had arrived during the residual to the control of who had arrived during the past twelve months, including four new members of the pharmaceutics staff, two pharmacologists, and one lecturer in pharma-ceutical chemistry and pharmacognosy. In addition the department had received two new research students. He recorded his pleasure at the appointment of Dr. K. R. Fell as reader in pharmacognosy. and at the appointment of several of the senior staff as examiners for the Pharmaceutical Society. Almost every member of the academic staff, he said, was actively engaged in research work.
"I believe that this research is as important to the department as is teaching; for it provides the very life-blood of a living department. That we are very much alive is indicated by the approximately twenty-one research papers which have been published by members of the staff during the past twelve months. Twenty topics are under investigation within the department, said Dr. Rowson.

#### Prize Distribution

Professor E. Shotton (school of pharmacy, University of London) then presented the prizes as follows:-

First-year Courses

BOOTS prize (best all-round student): Miss J. Vicars; EVANS PHARMACEUTICS prize: Mr. H. R. Patel; TIMOTHY WHITES prize: Mr. D. F. Silkstone; BRADFORD PHARMACEUTICAL prize: Miss C. M. Holt.

#### Second-year Courses

BOOTS prize (best all-round student): Mr. P. Vyner; HMOTHY WHITES prize: Mr. J. R. Fozard; PFIZER prize; Mr. J. D. Stanton; TIMOTHY WHITES prize: Miss C. Grist; BOOTS prize: Mr. J. E. Ashworth; UPJOHN prize: Miss H. M. Peck; PAUL DOBSON prize: Mr. P. M. Linley; APPLEYARD prize (including Abbot prize): Mr. E. Perkin.

In his address after the prize-giving PROFESSOR SHOTTON said that a prize was a recognition of endeavour, not simply of an innate basic intelligence. Not everyone was cut out to win prizes, but each should attempt to recognise his own capabilities and develop them to their full extent. He hoped that the colleges of advanced technology would continue to rise to take their rightful place alongside the universities, as on the continent and in the United States.

To students, he said, they must not only read about the subjects but must also learn to write about them and to discuss them both with fellow students and with members of the academic

staff. In that way over-simplified concepts could be clarified or expanded and a broader understanding of the subject obtained. Whilst the student was at college he was not faced with the immediate necessity of earning a living and should therefore take full advantage of the opportunity and time available for liberalising his thoughts. Professor Shotton ended with a plea to experienced pharmacists to shoulder their responsibilities to the newly quali-fied. On successfully completing his academic years the student must realise that, of necessity, the course left much unsaid. That part of professional status was the responsibilities the pharmacist bore to the physician, the public and to his own colleagues. This would not necessarily be gained during the years at a school of pharmacy. As with other professions, it should be part of the duty of the supervising pharmacist during the supervision pharmacist during the superv duty of the supervising pharmacist during the year of practical training to inculcate those professional ideas into the student.

The vote of thanks to Professor Shotton was proposed by MR, W. WRIGHT HUDSON (a member of the board of governors and chairman of the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society). A vote of appreciation to the donors of the prizes was moved by Mr. J. B. Harris (president, Pharmacy Students' Association).

#### DESIGN FOR "CLINICAL APPEARANCE"

#### Shopfitting changes at branches of a London multiple





Left: Interior of the front shop looking towards the glass doors in its "open" front. Right: The facia and windows.

MUCH of the modernisation recently effected at branches of Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., chemists, London, has been carried out by Liddle, Keen & Co., Ltd., shopfitters. Messrs. Lewis & Burrows are applying methods of self selection allied to counter service. At the Chiswick High Road branch, which is here illustrated, a cleaner and more modern look that has been aimed at to enhance the clinical appearance essential to a

pharmacy, has clearly been achieved. Messrs. Liddle. Keen were also responsible for the manufacture and installation of all the ground and first-floor fittings and counters and interior decor at the new branch at Kingston-upon-Thames, at which a mother-and-child centre-the first of its kind in the country-was incorporated in a store that also includes a modern pharmacy. Architects were the firm of Dennis Lennon.

#### IN PARLIAMENT

#### By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

WHEN MR. L. A. PAVITT asked the Minister of Health if, in view of the fact that the estimated hospital building programme for this year was £18 millions less than the £50 millions originally promised, he would now abolish some of the increased National Health charges, MR. ENOCH POWELL (Minister of Health) in a written reply on December 18 stated "I am not aware of any such promise."

#### Ill Health

MR. POWELL informed MR. J. BAIRD in a written answer on December 4 that it was not possible to make any reliable estimate of the cost of ill health to the nation.

#### Hearing Aids

166,349 hearing aids were issued during 1959, 199,943 in 1960 and about 200,000 to date in 1961. That information was given to COMMANDER J. S. KERANS by MISS E. PITT on December 11.

#### Decimal Coinage

The Decimal Coinage Bill was introduced and read a first time on Decem-

ber 12. (See p. 667.)

The Government have accepted in principle that Britain should have a decimal coinage system. "The Government's view is that real advantage would follow from adopting a decimal currency but that the matter must depend a little on cost and other relevant conditions." Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (Chancellor of the Exchequer) made that announcement on December 19. He said that a committee of inquiry was to be set up under the chairmanship of Lord Halsbury. The committee's terms of reference were to be:—(a) To advise on the most convenient and practical form which a decimal currency might take, including the major and minor units to be adopted. (b) To advise on the timing and phasing of the changeover best calculated to minimise the cost, (c) To estimate the probable amount and incidence of the cost to the economy of proposals based on (a) and (b), MR, LLOYD said that he hoped the committee's report would be available during 1962.

#### Pyrethrum

Asked by Mrs. Joyce Butler about the research undertaken into the effectiveness of pyrethrum as a pesticide on December 14, Mr. W. M. F. Vane (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) stated that everyone knew that pyrethrum was a potent insecticide with a rapid paralysing action and that it was highly toxic to a wide range of insects. The product was of low mammalian toxicity and was safe to use on foodstuffs and in the house. One difficulty, however, was that it was not so persistent as some insecticides.

#### Resale Price Maintenance

MR. DOUGLAS JAY asked the President of the Board of Trade what was the Government's present policy on resale price maintenance. MR. F. G. ERROLL (Minister of State, Board of

Trade), in a written reply on December 14, stated the present policy of the Government was to administer the provisions of sections 24 and 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act. 1952. He was still studying the result of the fact-finding inquiry, but he could not say when he would be in a position to make a statement.

#### Advertising

MR. EDWARD J. MILNE, supporting a motion calling on the Government on December 15 to institute an inquiry to consider whether because of the increasing power of the advertising industry, safeguards were necessary the interests of the consumer public. He said: "On sale in a well-known chemist's at the moment are aspirins of a certain formula at twenty-five for fourpence or 100 for 1s. Aspirins of the same formula are selling elsewhere at twenty-seven for 1s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . The fact that the latter are being advertised at a cost of £500,000 per annum obviously has something to do with the difference in price, because there is no difference in the aspirins." Mr. WIL-LIAM SHEPHERD said that "one of the reasons why sometimes the public pay more than is necessary in buying advertised goods is that the distributive trade no longer takes a real interest in the products it was selling. It is interested only in handing over the counter a product that has been sold for it. He suggested that some products which were advertised cost too much, "for example, in the 'patent' medicine field where the cost of advertising is half the total cost of the sales of the com-pany concerned. That is far too high. If the cost of advertising reaches 15 per cent. or 20 per cent. it represents a too high percentage." Mr. MAURICE EDELMAN said that some time ago he had raised the question of a product called Pro-plus. With the Ministry of Health's answer it became clear that "all they amounted to in health-giving properties was the equivalent of a cup of coffee." He regretted to say that advertising for Pro-plus tablets had 'now crept back into the advertising Mr. James Dance said columns. that he would deplore really misleading advertising about drugs but "the people who look after advertising are responsible persons and that sort of thing does not occur, or if it does occur, it is very infrequent." Mr. NIALL MACPHERSON (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade) reviewed the legislation controlling proprietary medicines to the public and admitted that the statutory prohibitions "left a wide field open" to public advertising. The manufacturers, together with the newspaper, periodical and advertising interests, had subscribed to a voluntary code of standards by which they could regulate advertisements outside the statutory limitations. The code listed sixty conditions in connection with the prohibition of advertisements. In addition it set out the general principles that should be followed in advertising medicines. The observance of the code eliminated all but the occasional unsuitable advertisement.

#### COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

ASPRO-NICHOLAS, LTD.—A second interim dividend of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. has been declared.

GRIFFIN & GEORGE, LTD.—Mr. H. C. Mayer (executive director and secretary) has been appointed deputy managing director of the group.

MITCHELL COTTS GROUP, LTD.—Group net profit for year to June 30 was £309,300 (£372,311). Dividend 12½ per cent. on increased capital (25 per cent. on smaller capital).

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD. — Colonel Victor Owen Robinson is resigning the chairmanship of the board on December 31 but is to continue as a member of the board.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL TRIES, LTD., and COURTAULDS, LTD.—The directors of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have made an offer to the directors of Courtaulds, Ltd., with a view to a merger of the businesses of the two companies. The offer, which is subject to I.C.I. stockholders' approval of the necessary increase in capital, will be as follows: For every £4 ordinary stock of Courtaulds, £3 ordinary stock of I.C.I., and for every £1 of 5 per cent. preference stock of Courtaulds, £1 of 5 per cent. preference stock of I.C.I., and for every £5 of 6 per cent. preference stock in Courtaulds, £6 of 5 per cent. preference stock in I.C.I. All stockholders would be entitled to dividends declared, or to be declared, by Courtaulds for the year ending March 31, 1962, and also to all dividends to be declared by I.C.I. for the year 1962. I.C.I. board expects to declare the same total ordinary dividend for 1001 as for total ordinary dividend for 1961 as for 1960 ( $13\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.), and not less than that for 1962. It is understood that Messrs. Courtaulds will not make known their views until after Christmas.

WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD. -The chairman (Mr. Michael Perrin), presiding over the annual meeting of the Wellcome Foundation's Trustee shareholders in London on December 18. said that, in spite of less favourable trading conditions, the total value of the sales of the group had registered a slight increase on the record established in the previous year. While 1961 had seen continued expansion, however, the margin by which the previous total had been exceeded was smaller. Moreover the new sales record had been achieved only at an in-creased expenditure, with the result that profit had fallen short of the 1960 figure. A slight fall in sales in the home market had been offset by an increase in direct exports. Total sales of veterinary products exceeded those of the previous year by a considerable margin, the veterinary division having achieved a most encouraging increase in direct exports. Mr. Perrin said that the Wellcome Foundation could claim the distinction of being the first purely industrial company in the world to make large amounts of the oral polio vaccine, independently tested and approved for sale and export by a national lieensing authority, available on a regular commercial basis. A number of new

leads were emerging from chemotherapeutic research in the United Kingdom and within the United States company at Tuckahoe, N.Y., where work continued also on the important cytostatic drugs project that had already yielded useful results. The annual total for research expenditure of the group had increased, so that it had now passed the £1\frac{3}{4}-million-mark. Mr. Perrin considered the pharmaceutical industry should recognise that too much emphasis on the cost and uncertainty of research in relation to the profits that were made could be misleading.

#### **BUSINESS CHANGES**

RENTOKIL PRODUCTS, LTD., becomes the products division of Rentokil Laboratories, Ltd., on January 1.

D. BLUNDELL & CO., LTD., is the new trading title under which Blundell & Co., 538 Forest Road, London, E.17, will trade from January 1, 1962.

PRODUCTION CHEMICALS (ROCHDALE), LTD., have removed to Speakers House, 39 Deansgate. Manchester, 3 (telephone; Blackfriars 3396 and 6302),

MR. JOHN N. HAYBALL, M.P.S., is closing his business at 431 Clecthorpe Road, Grimsby, as from December 31. From January 1, 1962. the business is being transferred to 2 Queen Mary Avenuc, Cleethorpes.

#### Appointments

MR. A. FRASER, M.P.S., has opened a branch pharmacy at 2 Pentland View Court, Currie, Midlothian.

RIKER LABORATORIES, Loughborough, Leics, announce that Mr. P. J. Campbell, B.Sc.(Pharm.), Ph.D., has been appointed to the new post of director of research and development and will be taking up his duties on January 1, 1962.

WILLIAM R. WARNER, LTD., Eastleigh, Hants, recently formed a general diagnostic department (see C. & D., September 9, p. 263) which is being managed by Mr. A. H. Milne, Mr. Milne has appointed four new representatives each with a background of medical laboratory technology. They are: Mr. W. D. Middlemiss (Northern area): Mr. R. K. Whines (Southern); Mr. R. F. Jarvis (Eastern) and Mr. E. Jones (Western).

#### **PERSONALITIES**

DR. S. LEWIN, contributor of "Biochemistry in Review," was the accredited correspondent of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at the fifth International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow. August 10-16 (C. & D., November 11. p. 534). The comments of Dr. F. A. Robinson on the Congress were, of course, Dr. Robinson's own, and should properly have been headed "Another Visitor's Impressions."

COLONEL V. O, ROBINSON, who is resigning the chairmanship of Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield (see p. 672), has been chairman since 1945, when he succeeded his cousin the late Charles W. Robinson, A grandson of the founder of the firm, and a son of William Bradbury Robinson, Colonel

Robinson has seen it grow from a comparatively small family business to one of the largest private limited companies in the United Kingdom. It was on his initiative that the Surgical Dressings Manufacturers' Association was formed in 1936, and he was its chairman for the first four years.

#### **DEATHS**

BARR.—At Kirkcudbright Cottage Hospital on December 9, Mr. James Kerr Barr, M.P.S., Mr. Barr, who was a partner in Gordon & Barr, St. Cuthbert Street, Kirkcudbright, qualified in 1931.

COLLINS.—Recently, Mr. Maurice Earl Collins, M.P.S., 36 Maskell Road, Garrett Lane, Tooting, London, S.W.17. Mr, Collins qualified in 1945.

CUTHBERT.—On December 10, Mr. Walter James Cooper Cuthbert. M.P.S., 3 Cluny Drive, Bearsden, Glasgow. Mr. Cuthbert qualified in 1929.

EDMONDS.—On November 24, Mrs. Eleanor Henderson Edmonds, M.P.S., 75 Vera Avenue, London, N.21. Mrs. Edmonds qualified in 1930.

GLAISTER.—Recently, Mr. Robert Glaister, F.P.S., 37 Abbey Road, London, N.W.8. Mr. Glaister qualified in 1898.

HARROWER.—On December 2, Mr. William Harrower, M.P.S., 29 North Albert Street, Fleetwood, Lancashire, aged sixty-four.

HEATON.—On November 30, Mr. Harold Heaton, M.P.S., 192 Kirkgate, Wakefield. Yorks, Mr. Heaton qualified in 1913.

HORTON.—On November 23, Mr. Robert Denis Horton, M.P.S., 101A Taunton Road, Bridgwater, Somerset, aged forty-seven.

JORDAN.—On December 1, Mr. Frank Jordan, M.P.S., 165 Woodgrange Drive, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, aged fifty-three.

McLAUGHLIN.—On December 5, Mr. James McLaughlin, M.P.S., 250 Crown Street, Glasgow, C.5. Mr. Mc-Laughlin qualified in 1921.

PATON.—On December 4. Miss Grace Brown Paton, M.P.S., 26 Ward Street, Denbeath, Methil, Fife, aged sixty-nine.

RUSHTON.—On November 24, Mr. Victor Rushton, M.P.S., The Pharmacy Cottage, High Street, Wingham, Kent. Mr. Rushton qualified in 1952.

SCADDING.—On December 10, Mr. Alfred James Scadding, M.P.S., Howard Road. Southampton, aged seventy-two.

SCHER.—On December 11, Mr. Bernard Meyer Scher, M.P.S., 64 Melrose Avenue, London, N.W.2, aged seventy.

SMITH.—On December 11, Mr. Rowland Smith, M.P.S., 190 Clee Road. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, aged sixty-eight.

TROUP.—On December 7, Mr. David John Troup. M.P.S., 37 Montgomery Street, Irvine, Ayrshire, aged fifty-four.

WATSON.—On December 1. Mr. Arthur Douglas Watson, The Glen, Penally, Tenby, Pembrokeshire. Mr. Watson qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1901.

#### NEW PRODUCTS

Finely Divided Griseofulvin. — The pharmaceuticals division of Imperial Chemical Industrics, Ltd., Wilmslow, Ches, claim that the cost of treating ringworm infections is halved by the use of their new griseofulvin speciality Fulcin forte (Fulcin in finely divided form). The product is understood to produce the same clinical response as the original Fulcin at half the dosage. The packs are containers of 100 and 1,000 125-mgm, tablets.

Iron With Vitamin B1.—A new preparation produced for the treatment of iron deficiency anæmia by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Wclwyn Garden City, Herts, is Feospan, a presentation of exsiccated ferrous sulphate, with aneurine hydrochloride in Spansule sustained-release capsule. The product is claimed almost entirely to obviate the side-effects associated with conventional iron preparations. In Feospan the iron is distributed among hundreds of minute pellets with protective coatings. The pellets release most of the iron in the duodenum and the remainder throughout the small intestine. Only a little, it is understood, is released in the stomach, where irritation is most likely to occur. Small quantities of ferrous iron are therefore able to be absorbed gradually over a wide area of the gut, thus ensuring minimal irritation. further advantage of the Spansule sustained-release capsule presentation is that it allows a dosage regimen of only one capsule daily. The packs are containers of thirty and 250 capsules.

Hair-lacquer Sachet Refill.—Margo's new French-perfumed hair-lacquer sachet refill. B.S., produced by Sidney Margolis, Ltd., Hemp Row, London, S.E.17, becomes generally available around the turn of the year. It is additional to the present hair-lacquer sachet refill.

#### TRADE NOTES

Now Tax-free.—A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, announce that, since December 8, Triotussic tablet and suspension have been exempt from purchase tax.

Taxable. — Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, have been advised by the Customs and Excise authorities that their product Velbe brand vinblastine sulphate is subject to purchase tax.

Distribution Discontinued. — Mayborn Products, Ltd., Dylon Works, London, S.E.26, notify that they no longer hold stocks of Sea Pearls and have ceased to distribute that product in the United Kingdom.

Change of Distributor. — Elliman, Sons & Co., Ltd., announce that Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, become sole distributors for the company's products as from January 1, 1962. From that date all orders should be sent to Messrs, Horlicks.

#### **Bonus Offers**

BAYER PRODUCTS division of WINTHROP GROUP, LTD., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey. Lenium dandruff treatment, Thirty-six invoiced as thirty-three, Until January 6.

#### CONFERRING CEREMONY IN DUBLIN

President's advice to new licentiates

IN the presence of parents, relatives and friends, the following new licentiates received their diplomas from the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. F. Loughman) at the annual conferring ceremony in the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, on December 5: First-class Honours, Mary F. Power; Second-class Honours, Margaret C. McIntyre; J. C. Thornhill; Pass, W. B. Akakpo (in absentia); D. J. B.

provide a standard of pharmaceutical education comparable with the highest levels abroad." Mr. Loughman exhorted his hearers, whether they contemplated opening their own pharmacies or managing existing ones, "Associate yourselves as fully as possible with the community and public life of the area in which you live." Stressing the necessity of maintaining the highest standards of professional conduct and in-

tegrity, he said the Society needed the loyalty and support of all members and associates. It was a source of gratification and confidence to the Council that that support was being given, but they especially needed the support of young people. Appealing for aid for the Benevolent Fund, Mr. Loughman said it had been doing great work during the years since its establishment. "Our hope is that we shall be able to continue to give that service, and I would appeal to all new licentiates to support the Fund to the utmost." In the past year more had been paid out of the Fund than had been received.



Brady; Mary Curley; Teresa A. Downey; Margaret M. Duffy; Pamela M. Fitzgerald; Pauline Fleming; Kathleen Flynn; Ann C. Gardiner; P. J. Geoghegan; D. J. Houlihan; P. D. Hickey; P. J. Kilgarriff; Kee S. Lim (in absentia); Gabrielle C. McCarthy; Sister M. B. J. McDonagh; Margaret McInerney; Catherine O'Leary; P. Power; J. Sewell; Ella A. Troy; and (from 1960), J. C. Boylan, and T. F. Ballinrobe.

Congratulating the licentiates, the president said that, were it not for his trading activities, the pharmacist could not afford to exercise his true calling and provide the public with a compounding and dispensing service. 'Each year it becomes more and more uneconomic to maintain that service, despite public protest against the high cost of medicines. We believe that encroachment on the pharmacist's statutory duties has aggravated the situation, and we contend that a fresh approach to the health service is necessary." Since its establishment in 1875 the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had shouldered responsibility for the education of pharmacists and had borne the cost without State aid or grant of any kind. By arrangement with the authoritics of University College, Dublin, a degree course in pharmacy had been started this year. It had replaced the diploma course. Though the Council had relinquished the teaching of firstyear (science) subjects, it intended to continue exercising control over the professional subjects of the course. Plans had been made, and were well advanced, for a considerable expansion of laboratory and lecturing facilities, and additional appointments to the academic staff were being made. It also was proposed to provide research facilities for the academic personnel. "You will realise, therefore, that the Council is determined that this College shall

#### PROTEST TO EIRE HEALTH MINISTER

Local Associations' decision

A DECISION to protest to the Minister for Health against a recent circular issued by the Department of Health entitling persons not in the lower income group to free medical treatment under the Health Act was passed at a meeting of local associations of the Irish Drug Association held in Tullamore recently.

The matter was raised by the Clonmel and District Chemists' Association, and after a lengthy discussion, in which strong dissatisfaction was expressed at the decision of the Department, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. J. P. O'DONNELL, Charlestown, to write to the Minister.

MR. A. GLEESON (Offaly Pharmacists' Association), proposed that the Association should withdraw from the mother-and-child and C.I.E. schemes, unless dispensing fees were paid for each prescription in addition to the present scale of charges. Mr. P. Fahey (same Association), seconded.

MR. L. G. SMITH said that the I.D.A. would welcome all complaints from members who might be dissatisfied with the present mother-and-child scheme arrangements

arrangements.

After MR. H. A. NAYLOR, Athlone, had suggested that pharmacists would be well advised to adhere to the present arrangement, MR. GLEESON said his Association would be satisfied if a dispensing fee were secured for all prescriptions under it. Mr. Naylor replied the scheme was less unsatisfactory than some pharmacists had tried to make out.

MR. M. J. MULREANEY, Sligo, agreed. If the scheme could be extended it would be more satisfactory.

It was eventually decided not to take

any action regarding the mother-andchild scheme, but that the Committee should examine, with a view to obtaining a more attractive rate of remuneration, the terms allowed to employees.

Two resolutions from the Limerick Retail Chemists' Association led to lengthy consideration, Moved by Mr. L. A. Kiernan, and seconded by Mr. H. W. Ferguson, they proposed (a) that the profit on all scheduled poisons should be increased to 50 per cent., and (b), that the minimum specific fee for prescribing should be increased to 2s. 6d., the fee to be based on a percentage of the cost of the prescription. It was finally agreed that pharmacists could put the recommendations contained in the resolutions into operation at their own discretion, pending further consideration by the Association

consideration by the Association,
MR. P. B. Joy, Clonmel, proposed,
and MR. N. Mockler, Thurles,
seconded, "that the meeting deplores
the apparent price differential in regard
to certain ethical lines purchased by
pharmacists from manufacturers, and
the contract prices charged health authorities by the same manufacturers for
the same products." Something should
be done, he said, to remove the disparity. Drug prices were at a high level,
and the wide price difference between
chemist and hospital rates would have
to be abolished. No action was taken
on the matter.

on the matter.

The lack of uniformity in the operation of the Health Act by the various county managers was referred to in a resolution moved by the Sligo Chemists' Association, After discussion it was decided to defer consideration,

MR. A. C. HENNESSY (president, Irish Drug Association), was in the chair.

# Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

#### **Foods Through Clinics**

SIR,—I think Messrs. Farley "take the biscuit." A new milk food which they introduced two years ago is sold by clinics at 3s. 1d. The cost to me is 3s. 8d. (retail to customers 4s. 7d.). I refuse to stock for the odd forgetful mother who realises on Saturday night that she has no stock and then tells me, after obliging her, that I am profiteering. The clinic and retail packs are identical. One canot blame the mother going to the clinic when she can obtain the food there for below cost price,
R. B. Roots,
Pensby, Wirral

#### A £2,000 Reward

SIR,—As you may have observed recently from the Press, Gillette Industries, Ltd., had a large quantity of razors and razor blades stolen from premises in Cable Street, London, E.1, on the night of December 5/6. consignment was all destined for overseas, and is valued at slightly in excess of £20,000. It is possible that efforts may be made by the thief to dispose of the property in this country and we are, on behalf of the insurers, offering a reward of £2,000 to the first person giving such information to us as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves and to the recovery of the property intact or pro rata,

Dangerfield & Co., 3 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3

#### Code Name

Sir, — When Mr. Rawski-Conroy quotes "Si tacuisses philosophus man-- When Mr. Rawski-Conroy sisses" at me I can only conclude that he is wishing me a Merry Christmas. If he is not, and in my innocence I have a vague suspicion that he is not, I would like to supply a little informa-tion about my pen name. I am quite prepared to believe that it is not Latin. I never said it was. Actually, it is a code word, similar to Edinburgh, Bishopgate, etc., and used in pricing.
Mr. Rawski-Conroy appears to have built up the Aunt Sally of "Latinity" in order to have the pleasure of knocking it down. May I capabled by or ing it down. May I conclude by extending the seasons compliments to all your correspondents with a special word of thanks to Mr. Solomon for his tolerance and understanding.

#### "Quarterly Quintessence"

Sir,—The correspondent to whom you made reference recently in a leader under that heading (C. & D., October 28, p. 477) is expecting too much in hinting that you should do his home work. You have already done so much in providing the not-so-raw material. It is now up to the reader to distil his own, individual quintessence The result must necessarily be such a personal affair that it seems impossible to lay down general rules. I try to keep all special issues intact and only wish I had a longer run of them; use the scis-

sors at least once every three months and remember that the value of the file depends on the number of times it is used, not in its size or complexity. E. H. Shields,

Ashton-under-Lyne

#### P.A.T.A. Council Election

SIR,—The Proprietary Articles Trade Association council election will be taking place in the near future, and again we are aware of our responsi-bility in the choice of those we wish to represent us. We therefore unhesitatingly support the nomination of our local member, Mr. J. C. Bloomfield, who offers himself for re-election. Mr. Bloomfield has proved his worth in the past, and with his keenness and enthusiasm, and the experience already gained, we are confident that he can serve us equally well in the days ahead.

P. H. SMITH, Secretary, Portsmouth and District Chemists' Association

#### Not Vague or Unconsidered

Sir,—As one of the instigators and chairman of the meeting of the Sunderland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on November 23, which adopted resolutions similar to those of the Coventry Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union, I am in a position to contradict some of the impressions created by Mr. Tenner's article in The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of December 16. Mr. Tenner said "A weakness lies in the responsible officers of the Branch in not making it their business to find out all the facts relevant to a resolution. and explaining its consequences to a branch meeting before a vote is taken. Whilst, of course, I cannot speak on behalf of Coventry, I can reveal my actions, which were as follows:—
(1) On November 9 I discussed the

proposed Sunderland meeting with Mr. Adams over the telephone.

(2) On November 17 I spent two hours at Bloomsbury Square discussing the question of "One Voice for Pharmacy" in its broadest aspects with a member of Council.

(3) I had two telephone conversations with Mr. Lewis to ascertain the existing situation so that I could answer questions on the powers of the Society and on what steps could be taken to increase those powers if so required.

My opening remarks to the meeting contained the following points:

(a) I read the Press release of the conference of Local Pharmaceutical Committee representatives held in London on November 16, stressing the adopted resolution concerning associate membership of the N.P.U.

(b) I read a letter from Mr. Adams containing the following paragraph:
"When the National Health Service was instituted the Society
wished to participate in the negotiations concerning the terms of service on which pharmacists would take part in the Service. At that

time, however, the representatives of the contractors were not agreeable to this [my italics] and the Minister decided in those circumstances that the Society should not participate."
(c) I quoted Mr. Adams' statement

made at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May 1961 to the effect that there was nothing to prevent the Society from establishing a scale of fees and recommending them to members as a standard, and concluding that, when it was known what particular things the members wanted the Society to do, it would be possible to take legal advice to see whether or not the Society could do them.

After the meeting I was accused of exerting a restraining influence to the detriment of the resolutions adopted. Such a statement belies the suggestion that emotion contributed to the outcome and, furthermore, no one who attended the meeting could suggest that the discussion or the resolutions adopted were either vague or unconsidered. Speaking personally, and not in any official capacity, I feel that the fit and proper body to negotiate a professional fee professionally on behalf of pharmacists is the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. I also feel that there may be a majority within our membership who wish the Council to be given an official part in negotiations with the Minister of Health and that the main difficulty in achieving that object lies in the reluctance of Queen Square to relinquish any of its responsibilities. W. M. Darling,

South Shields

#### "To Divide and Rule"

SIR,—In his address at Swansea (C. & D., November 18, p. 561) the chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union brought into light a fact vital to all whose professional future is involved with the National Health Service. He said of inquiries established by the Ministry that it is increasingly obvious that the true purpose is to provide figures to be used to slash remuneration. That applies at present to pharmacists and dentists. Soon the system will move over to doctors and opticians. They are shutting their eyes if they believe they will be left out of the process. The Minister of Health seeks to divide and conquer. The answer is for all who work under the National Health Service to unite against a policy of price slashing which takes no account of economic facts. The trend of the £'s value in recent years is sufficient logical answer to Mr. Enoch Powell, but nowadays logic is not enough. Only united strength can prevent the triumph of a blinkered policy that is prepared to reduce professional men and women to poverty in the name of the falsest idea of economy yet evolved.

S. C. CHANDLER,

The Probe (journal of the General Dental Practitioners' Association),

London, E.C.4

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### AN APPROACH TO CONTRACTORS COMMITTEE

#### Discussions follow Branch resolutions

HE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is making an approach to the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee to discuss the relations between the Committee and the Society. The decision to do so was taken at a Council meeting in London on December 5-6, after the following resolutions, submitted by local organisations, had been considered:—

By Coventry Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union:

In view of the position in which professional pharmacy finds itself as a result of the action of the Minister of Health, we the undersigned members of the Pharmaceutical Society request the president of the Pharmaceutical Society to call an extraordinary general meeting of members so that the Society may intervene and save the profession.

The signatures of fifty-seven members of the Society were appended.

By Sunderland and District Branch of the Society:

It is the opinion of this meeting that they have no faith in the Chemist Contractors Committee and that it begs the Pharmaceutical Society to get legal advice to become the sole negotiating body with the Minister of Health or to be given representation on the existing National Health Service Committee. The Society is asked to call a general meeting to discuss same, the meeting to be held on a Sunday in the Midlands.

The signatures of forty-eight members of the Society were appended.

Letters are being sent to the two branches on the matter.
The Council also considered the following resolution passed at a recent meeting of the West Hertfordshire Branch:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that, if the private chemist contractors withdraw from the National Health Service, any pharmacist employed by one of the multiple chemists who continues to dispense within the National Health Service should be considered guilty of unethical conduct.

It was recommended that the Branch should be informed that the Council was not in a position to answer a hypothetical question of that kind, and the Branch should be asked to state on what grounds it considered that any pharmacist so acting should be considered guilty of unethical conduct.

#### Oral Diuretics

Approval was given to a Law Committee recommendation to make representations to the Home Secretary that the following substances should be placed in Part I of the Poisons List and Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules:

Bendrofluazide Cyclopenthiazide
Benzthiazide Hydrochlorothiazide
Chlorthalidone Hydroflumethiazide
Chlorothiazide Methylclothiazide

It was reported that 664 candidates would be sitting for the Society's examinations in December 1961, the total being composed of 367 students taking the Qualifying examination (old regulations, two-year course); 178 graduates in pharmacy sitting in forensic pharmacy; fifty-nine the Qualifying examination, Part II (current regulations, three-year course) and sixty candidates for the Entrance examination.

A recommendation by the Benevolent Fund and War Aid Committee that sixteen persons should be elected annuitants from January 1, 1962, was approved. Nine are being granted £39, five £52, one £104 and one £178 a year. Authority was given to make Christmas gifts of £5 each to persons regularly in receipt of grants and to certain recipients of block grants.

A draft announcement submitted by Counsel for publication in the Society's journal concerning the proposed discontinuation of the War Aid Fund is being published in three successive issues of the journal.

It was reported that the date of the International Pharmaceutical Federation General Assembly in 1962 had been changed to September 24-29. Invited to comment on the alteration, Sir Hugh Linstead (president of the I.P.F.), said that the secretary-general had been notified by the Austrian members that the hotel proprietors of Vienna could not provide the number of beds that would be required for the General Assembly during the week originally proposed. That, apparently, was because there was to be a medical congress in Vienna at the same time, for which 3,000 beds would be required. The hoteliers could offer the necessary accommodation only in the week September 24-29. It was a question of force majeure, and there was no alternative but to accept the recommendation of the Austrian local committee. He had expressed regret to the Liverpool local committee and to the organising committee, but responsibility rested squarely on the hoteliers for making the change at that late date.

A joint memorandum concerning income tax—schedule "E" expenses—was reported to have been submitted by the professional societies to the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue suggesting that relief should be given in respect of the following expenditure:—

(a) Subscriptions for professional periodicals

(b) Purchase of textbooks

(c) Expenses of courses of professional study (including meetings, debates and post-graduate courses).

Further consideration was also requested to be given to the question of allowing relief on subscriptions paid to local associations.

At the beginning of the meeting MR, H. S. GRAINGER (president) had referred to the passing of Mr. Gwilym Hughes, a former president of the Society. All present had known Mr. Hughes as a kindly and sincere man, who gave his life to public service in his own local government and in the Pharmaceutical Society. Their sympathy went out to Mrs. Hughes and the family and he trusted that the recollection of the affection in which he was held by them all would be some comfort to the family. Members of Council rose and stood in silent tribute.

#### **NEW BOOKS**

#### **Quantitative Inorganic Analysis**

ARTHUR I. VOGEL, D.SC. (LOND.), D.I.C., F.R.I.C. Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 48 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. 10 x 6 in, Pp. xxx + 1216. Third edition, 70s.

During the decade that has elapsed since the previous [second] edition of this remarkably comprehensive textbook was published, inorganic analytical chemistry has developed apace in several directions, particularly in the extended use of instrumental methods of analysis. Much new matter on those methods has been incorporated in the new edition without, however, detracting from the consideration of the more "classical" techniques. To provide space for its extensive changes, the book has been reset, the text revised (modernised where necessary) and 300 pages added. Nine new chapters deal with complexometric (mainly EDTA) and coulometric titrations, ion-exchange and chromatographic methods, fluorimetric, nephelometric and turbidimetric, emission spectrographic and flame photometric methods of analysis, solvent-extraction methods and high-frequency titrations. Much new experimental work carried out in the author's own laboratory has been included.



For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer
ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"
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#### The Minister Champions Pharmacists!

A QUESTION in the House of Commons by Mr. R. Ledger (see C. & D., November 25, p. 577) calling for legislation to ensure that manufacturers of remedies containing aspirin should advertise the fact by the use of the trade name in the list of ingredients, resulted in a brief reply in the negative by Mr. Enoch Powell. However, Mr. Ledger has since had published in the British Medical Journal (December 9, p. 1572), a most revealing letter from the Minister. After stating there were two possible risks involved in remedies containing aspirin, Mr. Powell continues:—

"The relatively few people allergic to aspirin... are, as mentioned in the correspondence in the B.M.J., aware of the reaction they get from aspirin, and it is surely reasonable for people liable to any allergy to read the list of ingredients on an unfamiliar package or to inquire from the pharmacist what is in it at the time they buy it. It would be impracticable to legislate to require one of many ingredients which may be associated with allergies to be designated by a prescribed description. The other risk is irritation of the lining of the stomach, which may be what you have in mind in referring to people suffering from persistent stomach troubles; but to require manufacturers of drugs containing aspirin to describe the ingredients by that name would not deal with this risk."

To find the Minister of Health championing pharmacists in the matter of sales of aspirin, which may be bought and sold by unqualified traders, is indeed a view of the Minister to which pharmacists may take some time to become accustomed. The implications of the remark will be welcomed.

# Bankers' References and What They are Worth

It is often important for a trader to know the financial standing of new customers, and it is almost universal practice when relatively large sums are involved for a trader to "vet" them in advance before opening an account and giving credit. If the prospective customer is himself a trader, then inquiries may be made through trade associations, but information obtained from such sources is often of a purely negative character ("Nothing is known to the detriment of the person. There are no judgment debts against him, nor are there any outstanding claims"). Information of that character tells the inquirer little of the financial ability of the person concerned to meet bills when they are presented.

Accordingly it is almost equally the universal practice

to make inquiries through a bank. To go direct to the prospective customer's bank and ask whether he is good for "£..." and whether a credit of "£..." can be safely extended to him would involve a breach of duty on the part of the customer's bank, since the relationship of banker and customer is of a confidential and private nature. The customer's bank may, however, be approached for the information through the trader's own bank. What exactly transpires between the two is strictly nobody's business, but the trader ultimately hears from his own bank whether the credit may with reasonable safety be extended to the prospective customer. In no sense, of course, can either bank be taken as guaranteeing that the customer will duly honour the credit it is proposed to extend to him. When a bank is asked for a reference as to one of their customers, is a duty cast on it to take care as to the information given? Suppose, for instance, that the bank has given a favourable answer that is not justified by facts of which they had, or were presumed to have, knowledge, can the bank be held to be guilty of negligence and breach of duty to the person making the inquiry?

That point came recently before the court of appeal. The plaintiffs, a firm of advertising agents had, on behalf of a client placed substantial orders for the cost of which they were primarily responsible. Accordingly the agents made inquiries through their bank as to the financial stability of the client. The report received from that bank (the defendants) was satisfactory, but it was not justified. The plaintiffs who had placed substantial orders on the strength of it, were called upon to foot the bill, which the client could not meet. In consequence the plaintiffs brought an action against the client's bank for damages for negligence, through failure to give proper and accurate information in supplying the reference. It appeared that, at the time the defendant bank gave the reference, the client had a substantial overdraft in the bank and was in serious difficulties with his creditors. To succeed in the action, the plaintiff would have had to establish that there was a breach of a duty owed by the defendant bank to the inquiring customer. The court of appeal held that there was no general duty on a bank to take care in giving references, though that did not mean that such a duty might not arise from a contractual, fiduciary, or special relationship between the inquirer and the referee bank. If, for example, a charge or fee had been made for giving a reference, a duty to take such care would arise by virtue of the contract made between the inquirer and the referee, and it would be immaterial whether the reference in such a case was a bank, trade association, company, or individual. The fact that there was a banker/customer relationship between the referee and the person who was the subject of the reference did not in itself create the duty to take care in giving the information.

In arriving at its conclusion the court stressed that it was not reasonable to expect a bank, when asked for a reference, to make outside inquiries, or to study, and that, too, in the bank's own time, the customer's records and files. The decision, favourable to banks, is not of much help to traders seeking information about prospective customers. Its effect is to *devalue* all bankers' references and the inquirer should realise henceforth that it is unwise to pin one's faith on a reference, from whatever source it may emanate.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

#### MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

HE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, at its December meeting, unanimously decided to seek an interview with the Minister for Health at the earliest possible date to discuss certain points in connection with the new Pharmacy Bill—inside a week at the latest in case the Bill should be published and circulated as it stood.

Such strong exception was taken to certain provisions in the Bill that MR, M. L. CASHMAN asked if the Council would consider resigning in a body in protest in the event of the Bill's going through in its present form. Resentment was also expressed at the fact that the Council had not been consulted by the Minister in relation to the Bill's provisions, or given an advance draft copy.

MR. D. J. KENNELLY said the Council had been treated in a "very casual" manner, and MR. G. C. O'NEILL that the Council appeared to be ignored by the Department—a repetition of what had happened in connection with the Poisons Bill, which had been published without informing the Council in advance.

The following were appointed to the deputation: The president (Mr. F. Loughman) and Messrs. Kennelly, R. J. Power, Corrigan, Cashman, Miller, together with the registrar (Mr. J. G. Coleman). It was agreed that they should meet on the eve of their visit to the Minister to prepare in detail the case they would submit to him.

#### Protest "In Strongest Terms"

The matter arose after THE REGISTRAR had reported that he had written to the Department on November 16 protesting in the strongest terms against a circular that had been issued to local health authorities. He had received a reply from the Department stating that the Council's letter was receiving further consideration, and that a further reply would be sent as soon as possible. He had also received a letter from the Association of Hospital and Public Pharmacists stating that the Association had deplored any action that would further deprive the retail pharmacist of his basic professional function. The registrar said that, at the Committee meeting that morning, it had been recommended that he should write immediately to the Department requesting that a deputation be received by the Minister or senior officials to discuss certain matters in relation to the Bill, on which the Department had promised to give a decision before now. He added that he had received no reply to a letter sent by him to the Department on November 3, and information was still awaited about points raised by the deputation at its last discussions with senior officials.

MR. CASHMAN said that, not having received specific answers to questions that were of vital importance to the Council, they would now have to communicate directly with the Minister to get a "yes" or "no" to the points raised.

THE REGISTRAR said that, as the Bill had now been introduced in the Dail, no time should be lost in seeking an interview.

MR. J. J. O'REGAN asked if the Bill contained a clause making membership of the Society compulsory on all pharmacists. — MR. COLEMAN: A retention fee? That is approved.

MR. CASHMAN: "I am much afraid that...if we are side-tracked in any way, the Bill will be printed, and it will then be hard to change it." He asked what other means they had of conveying to the Minister the Council's dissatisfaction over the Department's failure to recognise the Council's full demands. "We must not content ourselves with writing to the Department only, but avail ourselves of every means at our disposal to stress the importance to us of certain amendments."

MR. KENNELLY said it was vitally important that they should take positive action within the week. If the Bil were printed and circulated during the Christmas recess without seeing that certain matters essential to pharmacy were inserted in it, he believed there would be "a tremendous uproar" among pharmacists throughout the country MR. T. R. MILLER, endorsing those views, said that, once Bill was published, it was only with the greatest reluctance that changes were accepted in it. He added, "It seems fantastic that a statutory body like this Society should be treated in such an off-hand manner. We were treated in the same way in connection with the Poisons Bill, and the Council must bring it to the notice of the Minister that such treatment should not be given to a statutory body, which does important work and devotes its time voluntarily to it. I think it should be brought home forcibly to the Minister that the Council represents an important section of the community — over 1,400 chemists who have an important voice in the nation."

MR. J. P. O'DONNELL said it was incredible that they should have continued eighty-five years under an old Act which, for the past forty years, had been obsolete and archaic. Though the Department had sent a draft copy of the Bill to the Council six months ago, they now proposed, though the Council had written them thirty-seven days back, to proceed to introduce the Bill in the Dail. "We should tell the Minister we will not accept the Bill as it stands." Two or three things that had changed since the 1875 Act, were not properly dealt with in the new Bill: they related to the registration of premises and individuals.

Mr. O'Donnell added that half of the Pharmacy Bill was already in operation through the Poisons Bill, but they had not registration of individuals or companies to his satisfaction. If the new Bill was not acceptable to individual chemists, the Society, as a statutory body, should not accept it.

#### Decisions on All Points But One

Replying to MR. CASHMAN, THE REGISTRAR said he did not think they would be antagonising senior officials of the Department by writing direct to the Minister as, at the last interview, the officials had given the deputation clear-cut decisions on all points except the one at issue which, they said, would have to await the decision of the Minister.

On the motion of MR. CASHMAN, seconded by MR. MILLER, it was agreed to request the Minister to receive a deputation. The President (Mr. F. Loughman) said he had already informed the Department that the Council had no interest in the Bill unless the issues were met.

MR. CASHMAN asked whether the Council would be prepared to resign in a body if they found the Minister intractable, and MR. O'NEILL said that the Council had reached a critical stage in regard to the Bill, the feeling among members regarding the Poisons Bill having been that the Council had not done its duty. With the Pharmacy Bill it must be a case of "no surrender."

MR. CASHMAN thought the Department's officials were not fully aware how determined the deputation was on the last occasion. The issue now was what line they should take in the event of the Minister declining to meet their wishes. Would the Council be prepared to resign in a body or take some other action that would force the Minister's hand? "If we have any power let us use it to the full."

MR. O'DONNELL said they must consider the duty they owed to students and staff.

MR. R. J. SEMPLE said the Government might, in the event of the Council resigning, set up a State pharmacy. He thought they should enlist the support of public opinion

by having their position brought to the notice of the public in the daily Press.

THE PRESIDENT said that it was not a question of providing a free medical service. He did not think the public would take any great notice of essentially internal matters. The deputation would try to meet the Minister as soon as possible.

Votes of sympathy were extended to the relatives of the late Mr. Sydney Campbell, Derry (a former president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) and to the relatives of the late Mr. Gwilym Hughes (a former president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain).

THE REGISTRAR reported that he had, as instructed, written to the Fine Gael Party regarding its proposed new health scheme, and had received a reply enclosing a copy of the manifesto broadcast by Mr. O'Higgins during the election campaign. He also had received a letter in which Mr. O'Higgins had outlined the proposals of his Party and had added that he was pleased at the Society's interest in the matter.

MR. M. COSTELLO said that, in the broadcast made by the leader of the Opposition, it had been stated that the Fine Gael plans would ensure that drugs would be made available at greatly reduced prices, which was somewhat of a reflection on chemists, as the inference was that they were charging excessive prices. He was glad that Mr. O'Higgins had said that the greatly reduced prices meant "to the public."

Mr. O'Donnell, agreeing, thought Mr. O'Higgins would be a member of the select committee to be set up by the Minister. He had already stated in a Dail debate that, under his proposed scheme, chemists would be the suppliers of medicines, and that the public would pay half the price of them.

#### Committed to Supply Through Chemists

THE PRESIDENT said that what was interesting was that Mr. O'Higgins had committed himself to the supply of medicines through the chemists.

THE REGISTRAR reported that the Department of Health had written informing the Council that the Pharmacy Bill had been introduced in the Dail on November 30, so as to permit of its being circulated during the Christmas recess. The text was not yet available for circulation, but it was expected that the Bill would be considered in the next session of the Dail, commencing in February 1962.

Miss K. McGilligan (registrar, Medical Registration Council) wrote stating that the Council had adopted an amendment to the British Pharmacopæia, 1958, with effect from November 7, under which the word "flexible" was deleted under the schedule or chlortetracycline capsules (p. 164. line 11 from foot).

Speaking on the Law Committee's report, THE REGISTRAR said there was a widespread feeling that a number of pharmacies were not being properly covered. It was alleged that pharmacists holding other appointments were leaving their businesses unattended for long periods, and it was felt that closer attention should be paid by the Council to the matter.

MR. KENNELLY said that quite a number of chemists had reported instances to him of shops not being properly covered and the Law Committee had decided that morning to take immediate action in cases brought to its attention.

MR. J. J. O'REGAN suggested that the registrar notify pharmacists holding dispensary appointments to ensure that their shops were fully covered in their absence. He thought the majority of pharmacists did not intend to infringe the law. In most cases the infringements were unintentional.

Mr. Miller thought Mr. O'Regan was "too kind" in his interpretation of the position. Mr. Miller did not believe that a pharmacist leaving his shop uncovered to attend a dispensary did not know he was violating the law. They should try to make retail pharmacy attractive enough to dissuade pharmacists from doing part-time dispensary work.

A letter was received from the Post-graduate Education Committee stating that eighty pharmacists were attending the current course of lectures. The Committee had a credit balance at the end of the year of £275. MR. KENNELLY paid tribute to the work of the Committee and the principal and staff of the school of commerce, who were assisting in the lectures.

THE REGISTRAR reported that Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., had donated a sum of £100 second such generous donation — for the college building fund. On the motion of the President it was agreed to convey the thanks of the Council to the donors.

The president, Messrs. Kennelly, O'Sullivan, Corrigan, the dean of the College (Dr. Timoney), and the registrar were appointed to a deputation to meet the Minister for Education next day to discuss with him the need of obtaining a capital and an annual grants to improve educational facilities at the College. Dr. Timoney said they would require at least £40,000 for equipping the College and extending its accommodation. They would also need an annual grant for maintenance. For that, and the employment of six full-time lecturers and two trainee laboratory technicians and a secretary, he estimated that they would require a total of £15,000 annually.

The following changes of address were noted: -Daniel G. ace, to 32 Hardebeck Avenue, Walkinstown, Dublin, 12; McNamara, to Ballyboughal, co. Dublin; Patrick O'Leary, to 98 Main Street, Mallow, co. Cork; John Rafferty, to 54 Ash-

field Estate, Rathfarnham Road, Dublin.

The following were elected to membership: -Mrs. M. P. Byrne, 163 Cromwell's Fort Road, Crumlin, Dublin, 12; John Allen, 50 St. Ignatius Road, Drumcondra, Dublin, 9; Michael Murphy, The Pharmacy, Buttevant, co. Cork; Henry Gibbs, 15 Midelton Street, Cobh, co. Cork; Michael Harnett, Belati, Royal Terrace East, Dun Laoghaire. The following were nominated for membership: -Patrick M. Quinn, 60 Main Street, Tipperary; Richard Corcoran, 179 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin; Luke A. Kiernan, L.P.S.I., Treaty Pharmacy, Thomondgate, Limerick, ; and Miss Kathleen Broderick, L.P.S.I., 7 William Street, Listowel, co. Kerry. An L.A.H. certificate having been submitted it was agreed to add the name of Dr. Abolade Majakodunmi, P.O. Box 20, Abeckuta, Nigeria, to the register of pharmaceutical chemists.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee which followed, a vote of thanks was passed to Limerick Chemists' Social Committee for donating £55, the proceeds of that Committee's recent annual dance. Grants totalling £138 10s, were passed for payment.

#### NEW FILMS

**Baby Feeding** 

PFIZER, LTD., Sandwich, Kent, in collaboration with Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Bullen, and Miss Jean Burton-Brown, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. Colour. Sound.

16-mm. Running time seventeen minutes.
A TECHNICALLY competent film intended for showing to female audiences in antinatal clinics. In a very acceptable and restrained manner the film deals first with the natural breast feeding of infants and provides instruction on the breasts, breast feeding and handling of the care of the baby. Later, hints and advice are given regarding artificial feeding and finally the need for vitamins and orange juice by both natural and artificially fed babies.

#### Mary Lewis-Student Nurse

RAYANT FILMS, LTD., for the Ministry of Health. Available on hire from the Central Film Library, Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3. Sound, Colour, Running time twenty minutes.

THE Ministry of Health, with the help of the Central Office of Information, have made a colour film about nursing. It takes the form of a young girl's personal story of her three years training to become a State Registered Nurse, following a student nurse's life on and off duty, showing the wide-ranging training received, and indicating the opportunities available in the various fields of nursing after qualification. The leading parts are taken by actual student nurses, patients and staff at Hammersmith hospital.

## AUTOMATIC DISPENSING CENTRES

## A foretaste of the future . . . if present trends continue

GEORGE E. HARRINGTON, M.P.S.

HE text of a draft Order proposed to be laid before the House of Commons, together with a preamble by the private members who are promoting it (but whose names had unfortunately become detached from the document) came recently into the hands of the writer.

So far as can be judged the Order was drafted to meet the eventuality of contractors' withdrawing from the service. The preamble reads:—

WE, the promoters of this Order, are sure that it will appeal to the accountants of the Public Accounts Department, who assume a pound consists of 7,000 grains. It will also enable the Exchequer to assess with greater accuracy the amount to be allocated for pharmaceutical supplies for years ahead. Accountants and statisticians to be paid on a decreasing scale, the scale to be worked out according to a formula to be provided by the Central Pharmaceutical Committee, which shall be reconvened for that purpose only.

Also after paying the necessary wages and salaries, drug and capital costs, the pharmaceutical service will cost much more than the present untidy method which caters for the human aspect and the uncontrolled habits of epidemics ar takes away from the doctor and patient the right to have th medicine of choice and also, in some cases, the medicir required.

The text of the Order is as given in adjoining column. For the purpose of the Order citizens of the Unite States of America shall be regarded as citizens of Gree Britain.

#### Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

MR. Nicholas Herdman. M.P.S., who, being the managing director of Duncan Flockhart & Co., Ltd., must commission a great deal of print, takes justifiable pride in a letter praising "that charming Baumol soap pack." The reason for his pride is that the signatory is Mrs. Beatrice Warder a name to conjure with in typographical circles, who added in her letter that Stanley Morison [among other things designer of the "Times" type in which this paper is printed! had described the use of the "Glint" border or the carton as being "really inspired." In his capacity as a salesman Mr. Herdman will no doubt take equal pleasure in Mrs. Warde's postcript, in which she says she has purchased "a dozen cartons as Christmas greetings to type-flower fans."

# ORDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICINES NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE 1965

Each area (to be determined by population) shall erect and maintain a centre for the supply of medicines and appliances as required by the Act.

A suitable number of automatic machines shall be installed (these machines to be obtained only from firms having their entire directorate of foreign origin).

The centre shall be staffed by cleaners, machine minders, statisticians and accountants.

To obtain medicines and/or appliances the patient shall go to his doctor and obtain from him an EC10 form, on which the doctor may write only a number or numbers.

The patient shall take the EC10 to the nearest centre where he shall hand it to the statistician, who will check for incidence of prescribing of that number for the area. If he finds that the incidence is in excess of his assessment for England and Wales (Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man to be regarded as separate entities) he shall stamp the form invalid. If he finds that it conforms to the specified requirements it shall be handed back to the patient.

The patient shall then present the form to the accountant, who shall check it for cost and the amount of cash balance allowed for that centre for that day. If the allowed expenditure has been exceeded the accountant shall stamp the form NOT DISPENSED and hand it back to the patient.

The patient shall be informed by the machine-minder of the reason he may not be supplied, and shall be instructed to present the EC10 to the doctor who issued it, in order that a cheaper drug or one for another purpose shall be supplied, or alternatively shall re-present the form at a later date—say, after the epidemic is over.

If, after a thorough check, the form is found to be valid, the accountant shall collect the charge and give the patient a numbered disc, which he shall take to the appropriate locker and extract the medicine (prepacked in small standard packs). It is at all times forbidden for the staff to answer any questions as to dosage, methods of administration, length of time the supply may be expected to last, etc. All questions to be referred back to the prescriber.

4

"SEND a medicinal parcel to your sick friends or relatives overseas. Delivered in 2-3 weeks by Air Mail. We ship all over the world." So states a leaflet that has just come to hand. Fearing that a colleague might be letting himself in for an appearance before the Statutory Committee I read on. "Medicinal" seemed rather freely interpreted, for the leaslet offered "To children at school—gifts (gift wrapped). Just phone, mail dept."; "Order a gift to anyone—anywhere"; "New toiletries" and "Cigarettes by the carton (or less)." I had to turn to the other side to learn that the advertiser was Quirks, 1645 St. Catherine Street West, Wellington, Canada. The address side was full of words of wisdom on "The Value of a Smile," and the sender had added "Use this in your magazine. It is a hit in Canada." It hit me, but my smile had no cashable value. Alas, the export and advertising opportunities are open to their Canadian colleagues that it is unethical for British pharmacists to seize. Are they now to fear competition from Canada in the very homes of customers who may be the sick friends or relatives in Britain's oldest Dominion? Tough!

#### A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

#### A GOOD TALKER

From "The Cloister and the Hearth" by Charles Reade. "Never conceal aught from your leech, young man," continued the senior, who was a good talker. . . . However, shalt have a good biting cataplasm for thy leg; meantime, keep we the body cool: put out thy tongue! good!—fever. Let me feel thy pulse: good!—fever. I ordain flebotomy and on the instant." . . . The man of art then explained to Gerard that in disease the blood becomes hot and distempered and more or less poisonous: but, a portion of this unhealthy liquid removed. Nature is fain to create a purer fluid to fill its place. Bleeding, therefore, being both a cooler and a purifier, was a specific in all diseases for all diseases were febrile, whatever empirics might say.

## Mr. Peppermint's Progress

A Tale of Christmas Eve

PETER COOPER

MR. Peppermint opened his little shop in the High Street with the certain feeling that something queer was going to happen. Sure enough, while his peerless apprentice, young Lightning, was busily polishing the antique shop rounds that were Mr. Peppermint's pride and joy, three little men stumped into the shop. The first went straight up to the drug counter. and gave Lightning a broad wink. From his pocket he drew a tattered document which he handed over with a grand air of mystery. "Make an extra good job of it, young feller-me-lad," said he; "it's a test-script." Lightning's heart missed a beat, just as it did in the examination room. "Don't worry," he replied, "it'll be spot on, as always." It was the only thing that Mr. Peppermint had against Lightning, that deplorable lapse into slang whenever he was a little nervous.

Lightning retreated into the inner sanctum, where his master was lovingly polishing a powder-folder till it shone like a new-minted penny. "Test-script, Lightning. Mr. Peppermint looked up unperturbed. "Let 'em come," he said, "good for you, sonny; gives you confidence, develops a sense of responsibility. Never let them make you nervous, though." He strolled out into the shop. donning the urbanity he reserved for his strictly professional clients. He found the second little man, his head cocked sparrow-like on one side, gazing in rapture at the framed certificate on the centre pillar. The little man seized Mr. Peppermint's "Let me introduce myself," he hand chuckled; "Society's inspector, don't you know." Mr. Peppermint gravely shook the proffered hand, reassured by the jingle of the heavy bunch of keys in his own pocket. "So you're Aloysius Peppermint!" continued the inspector;—and a beautiful name, too, as I tell myself whenever I take a tour through the register. Delighted to meet you at last, old chap, and a very happy Christmas to you into the bargain." Mr. Peppermint beamed delightedly. "I'm sure I'm delighted," he murmured, rubbing an index finger over his bald crown, as he did when mildly perplexed. The inspector grinned: "And as bald as a coot, I do declare," he said affably. "That's an advantage, you know -stops you worrying about what the assistant's selling while you're next door having a quick hair cut. And who should know better than I!"

#### A Really Professional Affair

Mr. Peppermint chuckled too, a little dubiously. "Well, well," went on the inspector, his practised eye travelling round the shining shop rounds and the gleaming display counters. "A magnificent display-a really professional affair if I may say so. No doubt your little cubby hole is just as spick and span-a place for everything, and everything in its place, eh?" The inspector dug Mr. Peppermint in the ribs. "Would you like to see it?" faltered the owner, feeling again in his pocket for the precious keys. "Don't bother, old chap," insisted the visitor; "I can see you're not the sort to keep the arsenic next to the rusks."

"Well," he continued, "I really must be off — a happy Christmas, dear Aloysius, and a prosperous New Year!" The little man toddled happily to the door, waved

affectionately and disappeared.

"Bless my soul," murmured Mr. Peppermint to himself, wandering back to the sanctum to see how Lightning was pro-That young man was busily gressing. polishing the last fingerprint from the bottle. His italic hand on the label was a delight to see. Unlike many mixtures, this one looked good chough to drink. Lightning, though slow and deliberate (hence his name), was a craftsman. Mr. Peppermint was wont to describe him to colleagues at Branch meetings as "an oasis of reliability in a shifting and feckless world."

#### Dismal Occupation, Don't You Think?

Just then the third little man coughed apologetically at the doorway. "Are you too busy," he said, " to lend me your ears while I bury Caesar?" They both looked a little blank. "Excise inspector," plained the visitor. "A dismal occupation, don't you think?" "But," he went on, don't you think?" "But," he went on, "Robbie Burns was one of us; a great consolation, don't you think?" The Exciseman stepped back one pace. "But I see," he said, "that you are busy little bees—and I know of old that the water of your still is as pure as the Fons Bandusiae itself. Actually, I find myself with some last-minute gifts to purchase, and wonder if you might have a ciné-projector

in stock." Mr. Peppermint had. A rather expensive one that had hung fire so long that it worried him a little. But the Exciseman was delighted as a schoolboy, and the modest till rang up a joyful seventyfive pounds. As its chimes died away the little Exciseman was nowhere to be seen.

Mr. Peppermint remembered the mixture, and went back to the drug counter. Apart from a shining two-shilling piece on the top, there was no sign of the little man. Mollie, the assistant, drifted over from the toilet counter. "I didn't see him she said; "but while he was waiting I sold him a thirty-pound camera and a twenty-seven-and-sixpenny compact.'

There was a wild alarum at the side door. When Lightning opened it a diminutive special postman staggered in with a huge pile of parcels. "A merry Christmas to voll." said the postman; "let's get rid you," said the postman; "let's get rid of this junk." And he took it through into the stockroom and deposited it neatly on the floor. Mr. Peppermint examined the gaily-labelled box at the top of the pile. "Looks like cigars," he said. "Smells like cigars," said Lightning, as the outer wrapper came away to reveal yet another festive cover. "I've never seen such an enormous box of them before," murmured Mr. Peppermint. Lightning pulled out a tag, neatly inscribed in red and green ink. "With inscribed in red and green ink. "With Heartfelt Appreciation and Warmest Wishes for a Very Happy Christmas," he read; "From All of Us at Savile Row."

There was a pregnant silcnce. Then Mr. Peppermint sagged heavily into a pile of suppository boxes and struck his head squarely on a cylinder of oxygen. Lightning reached lazily for the aromatic spirit of ammonia. "Some folks," he remarked to Mollie, "can't stand all this excitement

at Christmas."

# A Corpse for Christmas

By "PHYSIC"

BOUT thirty years ago I was managing Aa prosperous, old-established business in one of our Midland cities where life was regularly pleasant. It was my custom to cross the road to the White Hart every working evening at the close of business, to partake of a little liquid refreshment. Christmas Eve was no exception to the rule and, well satisfied with the Christmas trade, I entered the small smoke room which always exhibited a card—PRIVATE MEETING: RESERVED-to join my friends already in session.

There was "Old Dry as Dust," a leatherfaced lawyer who disproved his soubriquet after several double whiskies; "Any Advance," the local auctioneer; "Sawbones." the surgeon; the Chief Constable and a few manufacturers who greeted me with the usual opening, "Well, Physic, what's your

The company were in excellent form. The spirit of Christmas was in the air, the other (blended) spirit in our glasses. Time ceased to be of importance. Never was the conversation more witty, never did yarns raise such uproarious laughter. All overstayed our usual time of departure.

Outside was less inviting. A cold rain was about to turn to snow as I hurried through the hotel yard to the side street where I always parked the car, an early Morris saloon. I was soon on my way. My bachelor quarters were a modernised old-world cottage in a pretty village eight miles or so

from the city. I ran the car into the garage and was about to lock the door when I remembered the cockerel, a present from a farmer friend, which I had instructed the errand boy to place in the car, on the back seat out of sight, earlier in the evening. Re-entering the garage, I opened the rear door and groped for the bird. My hand touched—a silk-stockinged leg.

Trembling, I struck a match, trying to prepare myself for a shock. But with little success for, stretched out on the back seat, was Brandy Nan, the city's oldest but by no means respected, lady of easy virtue. I shook her to rouse her, but then realised

she was dead.

Leaving the scene dazed and bewildered I staggered into the house. My elderly housekeeper always retired early and was deaf, for which I was thankful for once. The supper tray held no interest. From the sideboard I took the whisky decanter, poured out half a tumbler, drank it down in one swallow, and sat down to think things out.

Here was I, a respectable business man, well known and esteemed throughout the district, with my future doomed, a finished man. But wait-there was a way out. Yes, I would take the body out again and dispose of it in some ditch in a lonely spot and no one would be any the wiser. I rose to carry out this purpose. Passing the sideboard I stimulated myself again. Then, on second thoughts, recalling that criminals

were usually brought to book, I reached over for the recently installed telephone and called the private number of my friend the Chief Constable.

"Oh, Chief, sorry to disturb you. Physic here, I have a corpse on my hands." "Go to bed, boy, and sleep it off, 'came the quick reply. "No, Chief, in all seriousness, it's the gospel truth. It's Brandy Nan. I found her dead on the back seat of my car. For God's sake come out at once. This is more than man can stand." "All right," said the Chief Constable, "I'll be over with the surgeon and the murder squad. If this is a joke I'll personally wring your damned neck—not that I give much for that anyhow, if what you say is true."

Almost an hour passed before they arrived, during which time I went through all the tortures of Hell. That hour seemed a lifetime. I told my story, the body was examined, left in the car and driven to police headquarters. The others and myself following in the police car.

Once at the station things began to move. Within fifteen minutes Brandy Nan's companion in trade was brought in for questioning, and the whole picture quickly took shape. Brandy Nan had complained to her companion how queer she felt. They

were passing my car at the time. "I can't go any further," said Brandy Nan. Her companion opened the car door, saying "Get in here, it's the chemist's car. He never goes home until 8 or 9. Have a good nap and you'll soon be better."

The simple explanation that she had collapsed and died in the car satisfied the authorities, and I was cleared, to my great relief. Back home, in my chair with another well-deserved drink before me, my mind turned over the dreadful thought, suppose I had disposed of the body? There was witness ready to prove Brandy Nan's last movements. The guilt would have been directed to me and I should have been lost for ever.

The case, as it happened, attracted little publicity, but I never lived it down within the circle, where they said I could get away with anything.

The following Christmas Eve was a gala night. I was not allowed to pay for a single round of drinks. After many such rounds "Old Dry as Dust" rose as if in court and solemnly addressesd me: "Physic, you may now, if you wish, treat us, your friends sworn to secrecy, to the story, emitting not the slightest detail, of how you finished off poor old Brandy Nan."

# Seven Ages of the Container

J. J. HAYTON

ITERARY research makes it abundantly clear that anybody of note who bought his medicaments from the local alchemist did so in a Vial or Phial. The odd serf may have collected his groatsworth of synthetic powdered rhinoceros horn in a piece of folded parchment and the occasional villein probably took along his "leather bottel" for a refill of coltsfoot and dandelion ale-a guaranteed specific for even the most advanced stages of the Evil Eye-but the quality bought in Phials or Vials. Romeo took his dose ori and King Claudius administered his "Cursed Hebenon" auribus to Hamlet's father, with notoriously tragic results in each case, but nevertheless Shakespeare endows both crimes with an upper-class respectability by insisting that the poisons were purchased in Vials or, of course, Phials. To our knowledge "Cursed Hebenon" is no longer marketed-at least not under that namepossibly because the word "cursed," being a description of its potentialities, might render it liable to purchase tax; but if it is ever revived, backed by one of the big advertising companies, it is reasonably certain that at the end of the I.T.V. film that extols its virtues a loud and irritating transatlantic voice will shout at us from the screen: "Remember, folks, the gen-u-ine product is packed ONLY IN VIALS." That will be the signal for a competitive advertiser to bring the same thing out-possibly with added lanolin-but this time packed in Phials.

The Phial, or Vial, age came to an end because the trade just could not make up its mind how to spell it, and so it borrowed a French word and called the container a Bottle, except that, for some reason or other, the very small one is still called a Phial or—Oh well, never mind! At first bottles tended to be large and lavish, but after a time patients got tired of taking away their medicine in carboys, which tended to remain merely as decorations in the chemist's shop. Though it must have been

fun while it lasted, it would be a mistake to try to create a renewal of interest in such fascinating pharmaceutical vessels



After a time customers got tired of taking away their medicine in carboys.

amongst medical men, under the present system of N.H.S. payments, since the instruction "Dispense in a specie jar" would set us back quite a bit in the matter of container allowances,

Coming up to Victorian times we had the Elegant Stopper age. At that period the accepted *malaise*, at least of the better classes, was the vapours; and the cure, the smelling-salts bottle which, to be effective at all, had to have an enormous ground glass stopper shaped like a swan.

With the increased movement of bulk



The Elegant Stopper age.

drugs came the Earthenware, or Stone, age. That is where we came in. Unlike our ancestral alchemist we were not required to search for the philosopher's stone, but we had to lift huge stone jars—about twice as heavy as the sod, sulph, they contained—from one side of the stockroom to the



Stone jars—about twice as heavy as the sod. sulph, they contained.

other (whatever one wanted was always behind them) and our comments, in the process, were anything but philosophic. At that time, also, medicine bottles had to be corked, capped, trimmed, wrapped in white demy and sealing-waxed, the last process accounting for the fact that one could always recognise a pharmacist by the permanent burn on his forefinger and the small red spots on his trousers. Nowadays there is no common mark to distinguish them-unless it be a disinclination to christen our children Enoch. On the contrary we live in fear of being recognised, outside of our dispensary, for what we are in case such recognition were construed as unethical advertising.

The cork gave way partly to the screw cap—and here we wish we had the fluent cursing ability of Hamlet's father's ghost (i.e., in his post-hebenon state) to do justice to the fiend who invented the invisible cork seal—invisible, that is, until the top



The scissors, which we have grabbed in our baste . . . snap off.

of the container is removed. The situation is thus. We are in a hurry. The shop is full. The customer waiting for the prescription has to catch a bus. We are already late for our lunch. Swiftly we unscrew the plastic cap from a hitherto unopened drug bottle—and what do we find? Not cotton wool, or the little paper bag of drying crystals, or the modern plastic material that looks like coconut icing—we can cope with all those—but a cork, flush with the top of the bottle and waxed at the edges. Onc of three things happen when we try to remove it:

1. The cork disintegrates into the contents of the bottle;

2. The scissors, which we have grabbed in our haste and which should never have been used for the purpose, snap off, leav-

ing part of themselves embedded in the offending cork;

3. The bottle breaks.

We have been assured on many occasions by more retentive-minded colleagues who remember their principle of the lever from their Part I examination, that there is a fourth method which is simple and successful, but we have never discovered it. The scientist does not help. At one time he was too busy trying to turn lead into gold and now, having abandoned that, he devotes his time to calculation of fallout iodine, and still has no time for our little problems.

The Metal age came, with its useful screw-top "tins," which would be even more useful as anonymous containers if tablet manufacturers stuck on a label instead of painting the tins themselves! The Plastic age brought the sachet, the tube that does not flatten so that it is quite impossible to tell when it is empty, and that sine qua non for any picnic party—the lightweight plastic "winchester." The Metal age has recently developed a novel twist—so much so that it is understood to be a common saying in manufacturing circles—"If you can't pack it in Metal Foil strips or push it into an Aerosol—we don't want it!"

The aerosol has rapidly invaded the dispensary, the perfumery department, the shaving-cream and tooth-paste fixtures, the insecticide shelves and at any moment we expect to see the "patent" cough or indigestion mixture similarly packed with the instructions "One or two squirts three times a day" and the added injunction "Caution—it is dangerous to depress the lever for an indefinitely long period." Clearly Shakespeare was born about 300 Clearly Shakespeare was born about 300 Cursed Hebenon aurally would be much more effective than a Vial—or even a Phial.

Amongst tablet manufacturers the race to get into foil is just as great as the aerosol race amongst distributors of liquids and semi-liquids. It has the oddest effect on the ratios to which we have become accustomed. The dispensing pack in metal foil wrap is about a quarter the weight



Dangerous to depress the lever for an indefinitely long period.

and about eight times the volume compared with the former bottled pack. Retail packs, at first looked upon with suspicion by customers, are now being welcomed but, unlike the aerosol, we doubt if Shakespeare would have enthused over them. Romeo's death is dramatically quick and, including stage directions, is written by the bard thus:—

Here's to my love! (Drinks) O true apothecary! Thy drugs are quick. Thus with a kiss I die. (Dies.)

One must agree, a neat death with no time wasted. With the foil-wrapped tablet it might run something like this:—

Here's to my love (tries to tear foil in wrong direction) O true apothecary!

Thy potent pill encased in gold and silver (fumbles with foil)

My thumbnail thwarted in its vain desire
To wrench the poison from its garish
packing (fumbles again and, unseen by
audience, is helped by the embarrassed
Juliet, who has caught a giggle from
the audience, to remove the tablet)

Thy drugs are quick (sarcastically). Thus with a kiss I die. (Dies.—In a furious temper because he knows full well that the entire audience is ignoring him and watching the motion across the stage of a small piece of gold foil paper, caught in a draught, and beautifully accentuated by the reflection of the footlights.)

Her doctor was not on last night,
And his assistant she'd to see.
Who understands her case? Not he!
Her pains she lists in great detail.
To interrupt I try—but fail.
It seems like hours before I sigh,
And bid this customer "Good-bye."

The lady in the smart new hat Wants perfume; so we have a chat On fragrances. I'm pleased to say, She's quickly pleased and on her way.

To make a living I must try
By getting specks out of the eye
Of the lady now who comes to me,
(Within her shopping bag I see
A lot of goods I could have sold.
She bought them up in town I'm told,
At the Supermarket—and all cut price).
Says "Now it's out, That does feel nice."
As all I get are grateful thanks
I have no cause to use the banks,

Next call: some lipstick, not too bright. "No. sorry, that is much too light. And that's too dark, and that's too red. And that's too pink," or so it's said. The fuss some girls make, buying paint, Would try the patience of a saint.

A shampoo is the next demand
The lady does not know what brand
I reel off half a dozen names.
This customer likes guessing games.
Have I got one in sachet blue?
It starts with C, she knows that, too.
We comb the shop until it's seen
(It starts with S; its colour's green).
I pray for strength that's needed—still,
At least there's sevenpence in the till.

The next customer, who makes me frown Has bought a camera in town.
"They were too busy in the store To load it for me; so before I use it, will you show me how To put a film in?" "Ah, well now, You'll need the film. I've one here, see." Oh, no! In town they sold me three"!

A man now rushes through the door. Two pints of mixture as before, Besides a complicated cream I must dispense. So it would seem I'll busy be for half an hour. Can he call back? His looks are sour. He must wait for it—can't I see It's urgently required? Dear me. He's only had the script two weeks. So me (the nearest chemist) seeks.

It's nearly time to close the door.

Now surely there'll be nothing more!

But yes. A knock upon the door,

And such a bang I can't ignore.

"It's true this script I've had all day.

I had to wait till close of play.

You must dispense before you go.

That's what we pay you for, you know."

At last I'm home; I've had some tea, But now once more I'll busy be. Statements to check and cheques to pay. Don't seem to have had time today! I'm off to bed to put me right, Hoping I'm not called out tonight. But everybody knows we're willing, And after all we get a shilling! And though for higher fees we ask, And Ministries we take to task, Our harvest we shall never reap They know they've got us on the cheap. They have to prove "economy," So take it out of pharmacy!

# "A Pharmacist's Life"

By "IPECACUANHA"

Some people think a pharmacist's life Is free from worry and from strife.
Now that we're on the National Health We enjoy, they say, excessive wealth.

Whilst working in my pharmacy The opposite occurred to me, For business can be quite a trial: It hardly seems to be worth while! When I look at the man next door I wonder what I studied for He keeps a grocer's shop, you see He didn't pass exams like me, He didn't have to spend his days In studying a microbe's ways. No "stinks" or physiology When he went in for grocery. Yet if to town he wants to go, There is no-one to say him no. No inspector to reconcile, Or D.D. records to compile. No poison law has he to heed, Or ghastly scribble try to read. And at week-ends when others play, I wish my week were a "five-day. Prescriptions now I have to do,
For tablets, yes, but ointments, too.
And though I've "ethicals" galore,
I always seem to need some more.
The extra ones I have to buy,
Though still on shelves the old ones lie.
(The man next door, when stocks do stick,

Can have a sale and clear them quick! I am not in that happy state With diuretics out of date).

My early customer is low
She has a dreadful cough, you know.
It pains her and her chest is tight
Keeps her awake all through the night.
I listen to her tale of woe
And offer something that I know
Will give her ease, but "No" says she,
"Don't you stock X? It's on T.V."

The customer who now appears
Has been a pest for many years.
What are these tablets? And what for?
Are they the ones she's had before?
And am I sure her medicine's right?

#### TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20: A cut in the price of ASPIRIN ranging from threepence to sixpence per lb., according to quantity, was the only interesting feature of the Pharmaceutical Chemical market during the week.

In CRUDE DRUGS a shortage of various Tinnevelly SENNA PODS and LEAVES continued, though a few prime No. 1 leaves were being offcred. Shipments of leaves and pods from the port of Tuticorin during November were as follows:-

	U.K.	U.S.	EUROPE
SENNA	Tons	Tons	Tons
LEAVES	7	20	82
PODS	7		25

The range of Alexandrian pods has also narrowed, now that the best pods have been cleared. Brazilian MENTHOL dropped a further 2s. per lb. on the spot, while the Formosan variety was reduced by a similar amount. Little ARROWROOT remains in St. Vincent, and reaping of the 1961-62 crop has commenced. According to the Grenada Nutmeg Association, sales for the year ended June 30 consisted of 1,1140,355 lb. of NUTMEGS and 136,125 lb. of Mace. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,427,502 lb. and The report 140,522 lb. respectively. adds that the New York market continued active, with prices steady, but that the United Kingdom and Continental markets were unusually quiet for this time of year.

In ESSENTIAL OILS Chinese ANISE moved up threepence per lb. for shipment to 12s., c.i.f.; spot was offered at the same price. The rise in the price of PALMAROSA noted in last week's report continued and spot was said to be cleared. Brazilian PEPPERMINT fell by sixpence per lb. to 16s. 3d. and to 13s. 9d., c.i.f., for shipment, against 14s. 3d., c.i.f.

#### **Pharmaceutical Chemicals**

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals. One-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ACETIC ACID. — B.P. glacial, minimum terms, £97 per ton nakcd; technical 80 per cent., £77; pure, 80 per cent., £83. Carbovs and demisches are £21 per ton average. ccnt., £77; pure, 80 per cent., £83. Carboys and demijohns are £21 per ton extra.

ALOIN. - Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 31s. 6d. per lb.

ALUMINIUM ACETATE.-B.P.C. in 1-cwt. sacks, 1s. 9d. pcr lb.

Aspirin.—One-ton lots, 4s.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home trade:—Oneton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4 cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

DIPHENAN. — (Per lb.), 55s. 3d. (56-lb.), to 63s. (1-lb.).

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solution, 5 drum lots, 755s. per ton in free drums, delivered.

Hydrochloric acid.—B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

LEAD ACETATE.—B.P. crystals, 225s. per cwt.

METHYL SALICYLATE. — Five-ton lots, 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 3d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 4d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 5d.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM OF Procaine, 6d. per mega unit.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—O'ne-cwt. 9s. per lb. PHOLCODINE.—8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. PHOSPHORIC ACIDS. — B.P. (s.g. 1.750) is from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity. B.P. 1914, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Hypophosphorous, B.P.C. in winlb. Hypophosphorous, B.P.C., in win-chesters is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity; drums, 7s. per lb.; 50 per cent. acid in drums, 8s. 9d. per lb.

Progesterone.—Price is 1s. 6d. per gm. STREPTOMYCIN.—BASE OF SULPHATE, 9d. per gm. Same prices for DIHYDRO.

#### Crude Drugs

Aconite. — Spot: Spanish napellus, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 175s. per cwt.,

Belladonna.—Herb, 1s. 9d. per lb., in bond. Leaves, 2s, 3d.; shipment, new crop 1s. 10½d., nominal. Root, good testing new-crop nominally, 1s. 9d. landed.

CAPSICUMS. — Chinese, on stalk, 150s., per ewt., duty paid; Ethiopian, 150s.

Cascara. — Spot, 270s. per cwt.; shipment, 255s., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. - Nigerian, 200s. per cwt. Mombasa, 320s.

CLOVES. - Zanzibar spot, 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7\frac{1}{4}d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Black-brilliant, 7s. per lb., spot; Peruvian silver-grey, 4s. 6d.

DIGITALIS. — Purpurea for shipment, old crop, 11d.; new crop, 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

Ergot. — Portuguese, 8s. per lb., c.i.f., for prompt shipment; spot, 8s. 6d. Frangula.—Spot, 87s. 6d. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Spot, French, 150s. pcr cwt.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.) African, spot, 260s.; shipment, 220s., c.i.f., nominal; Jamaican No. 3, spot, 270s. Cochin, spot, 152s. 6d.; new crop for shipment, 130s., c.i.f.

Indian, spot, 95s. per cwt.; HENNA shipment, 66s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Spot cleared. Nicaraguan r shipment, 70s. per lb., c.i.f.; Costa for shipment, 70 Rican, 72s., c.i.f.

JUNIPER BERRIES. — Italian, 100s. per cwt.; German, 120s.

Kola nuts.—African, 6d. spot and  $4\frac{1}{4}$ d., c.i.f.

LIQUORICE. - Natural root: Persian cleared; Anatolian, 60s. per cwt.; Sicilian 1-kilo bundles, 1s. 6d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 392s. to 470s. per cwt.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 57s, per lb., duty paid; afloat, 53s., c.i.f.; shipment, 52s, 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 42s. in bond; January—February shipment, 37s. 6d., c.i.f. Formosan, 44s., in bond; prompt shipment, 44s. per lb., c.i.f. Spanish, 50s, 6d., duty paid shipment, 44s. pe 50s. 6d., duty paid.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's, 9s. 6d. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 6s. 9d.; defectives, 4s. 6d.

Orange peel. — Spot: Sweet ribbon 1s, 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 11d.; Spanish, 1s.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 3d.

Pimento.—Spot, 588s. per cwt.; shipment, 540s., f.o.b.

QUILLAIA.—Small lot quoted at 205s. per cwt. on spot. New crop quotations from origin, January-April 1962 shipment, 175s. per cwt., c.i.f.

SENEGA.—Spot, 16s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES, new crop, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 4d.; prime No. 2, 1s. 5d.; No. 3, f.a.q., ls. 0½d.; and primes, 1s. 1½d. Pods: new crop on spot, 2s. 2d. for hand-picked No. 1; 1s. 7½d& for No. 2 and manufacturing cleared. Alexandria pods: Manufacturing, 1s. 6d.; hand-picked, 3s. 6d. to 5s.

SLIPPERY ELM.—Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. landed value.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES 60s. cwt, spot. Dutch 0.5 per cent. alkaloid, 93s., c.i.f.

Tonquin Beans.—Para spot, 6s. per lb.; shipment, 5s., c.i.f. Angostura, 10s. 6d.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f., quoted.

Valerian root.—Spot: Belgian, whole for prompt shipment, 145s. per cwt., c.i.f.; Indian, 150s. to 180s., spot. Dutch, 172s. 6d., c.i.f.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES'.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 425s.; shipment, 417s. 6d., c.i.f. Abyssinian, 390s. in bond, nominal; shipment, 375s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 420s., nominal, duty paid; shipment, 375s., c.i.f. Candelilla, spot, 465s.; Carnauba, fatty grcy, spot, 425s.; shipment, 415s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 700s. quoted; shipment, 645s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. - New crop, 2s. 11d. per lb., spot.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot, 37s. 6d. per lb.

#### **Essential and Expressed Oils**

ALMOND.—Spanish, 4s. 6d. per 1b., duty paid.

.—Chinese, 12s. per lb., spot; shipment, 12s., c.i.f.

Bois DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 13s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 13s. 9d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 1s. 9d. per lb. in bond; 1s. 6d., c.i.f.

CARDAMOM. — English-distilled unquoted; imported, 260s. per lb. CHAMOMILE.—Smalls 640s. per lb.

CHENOPODIUM.—About 40s. per 1b. in original containers.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf, spot, 7s. 9d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 8d., c.i.f. RECTIFIED 87–88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English, B.P., 27s. for 1-cwt. lots. DILL.—Imported, 38s. 6d. per lb., spot.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, spot, 10s. per lb.

LAVANDIN.—Spot from 11s. per lb. for original drums. LAVENDER.—French from 20s. to 50s.

per lb. as to quality. LAVENDER SPIKE. -- Firm. Spanish, 14s.

per lb. for original drums. LEMONGRASS.—Spot 23s. December shipment, 22s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA. — Spot cleared. Shipment, 43s., c.i.f

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 33s., duty paid and 27s., c.i.f., per 1b.

can from 28s, to 30s, per lb. as to make. PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay, 18s. 6d. per lb., spot; shipment, 17s. 6d., c.i.f.

Sandalwood.—Spot, 160s. to 170s. per lb.; forward, East Indian, 160s., c.i.f.

Sassafras.—Brazilian is from 3s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

#### COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

December 31 to	January	6			London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann
Alka Seltzer					4	2	9	3	3	.3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1
Anadin,					3	3	3	4	5	4	4	_	_	5	_	4	_
Andrews Liver Salt					2	2	2	-	3		-	-	_	3	_	_	-
Askit powders					_	_	—	14	_	_	_	_	_	-	7	-	_
Bisodol					5	3	_	_	_	_	_	_			_	-	_
Body Mist					4	2	_	-	_	3	_	_	_	—	_	-	_
Bristow's shampoo					3	2	3	4	2	1	2	5	_	2	-	3	
Buttercup syrup					_		2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	_
Coldrex					3	5	5	15	8	10	11	10	15	10	9	8	_
Coldene cold treatme	ent				_	2	_	_	3	_		-	_	_	_	_	_
Cuticura					2	_	1	_	1	_	-	_	_		—		-
Delrosa					2	2	2	_	_	_	_	_		_		-	_
Delsey					_	_	_	5		_	_	_	-	_	3	_	-
Eno Fruit Salt					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	_
Gon					3	2	2	-	_	_		—	2		—	_	_
Hedex	• •		• •		_		_	_	-	_	5	_	_	_	_	-	_
Hiltone					-	_	2	-	_	-	_	_	_		_	-	-
Kleenex	• •				2	5	4	5	- 5	4	4	3	2	3	_	1	_
Loxene shampoo	• •		• •			_			_	-	_	-	$\overline{}$	_	_	-	4
Macleans tooth-paste					2	2	2	3	3	5	_	_	-	_	_	-	_
Milk of Magnesia	tablets		• •		1	3	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	-
Panets	• •	• •	• •		2	2	1		-		—	_	3	_	_	-	
Silvikrin hair crear			• •		3	3	5	4	3	3	6	4	3	4	6	_	_
shampo	o		• •		3	3	5	3	2	4	4	5	5	2	3	3	—
Vosene	• •				2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
VO-5 hair spray	• •		• •	• •	2	4	4	2	-	_	-	_	—	-	-	_	_

#### PRINT AND PUBLICITY

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

**Booklets** and Leaflets

DDAK, LTD., Kingsway, London, W.C.2: "Sound and projector, model 1E." Pp. 6: Kodak automatic replenishment system for black-and-white paper processes, Pp. 2. Coun-

MORPHY-RICHARDS (CRAY), LTD., 50 Conduit Street, London, W.1: "So snug, so warm, so safe . . ." single or double size electric blankets. Pp. 2. Counter leaflet.

NEVILLE BROWN & Co., LTD., 93 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1: "Ferranicolor for perfection in colour"—counter leaflet.

HANDON SCIENTIFIC Co., LTD., 6 Cromwell Place, London, S.W.7: High and low temperature baths and circulators (-60°C, to + 300°C.). Pp. 8.



A CARTON WITH A TWOFOLD JOB: Having entered the electric blanket market, Rogerson Page, Ltd., Woking, Surrey, have made sure that the Sleeping Beauty blanket carton does a that the stephile states that the state of the plastic carrying handle, the lid folds back to make a showroom display. The design is in "midnight" blue and "moon" shades. THE GLASS MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, 19 PORTland Place, London, W.1: "Thirty-five years on." Pp. 24.

THE MURPHY CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Wheathampstead, St. Albans, Herts: Murphy Gardeners' Book, Pp. 40.

THE PERMUTIT CO., LTD., Permutit House, Gunnersbury Avenue, London, W.4: "Permutit Water Treatment" — technical news bulletin.

#### Periodieals

Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Reed House, Kew Bridge, Brentford, Middlesex: Case 14, Pp. 20, Antigen, Ltd., Roscrea, co. Tippcrary, Eire: The Antigen Bulletin, Vol. 2, November, Pp. 4. BEECHAM GROUP, LTD., Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex: Beecham Group Journal, Vol. 1, No. 4, Pp. 22,

BOWMANS CHEMICALS, LTD., Moss Bank, Widnes,

Lancs: Aim. Autumn 1961, Pp. 16.
BRUCE, STARKE & Co., LTD., 5 Fenehurch Street, London, E.C.3: Dragoco Report. No. 11, 1961,

Pp. 24. CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland: CIBA Review, 1961/65, Pp. 50.

FISONS, LTD., Harvest House, Felixstowe, Suffolk:

Fisons Journal. No. 71. Pp. 68.

GIAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex: The Glaxo Volume, No. 23, Pp. 52.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., Imperial

Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W.1: 1.C.I. Magazine: No. 300, Pp. 30, JACKSON BROS. (KNOTTINGLEY). LTD., Headland

Glassworks. Knottingley, Yorks: Look Ahead. Winter 1961, Pp. 16,

James A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Wear Glass Works, Sunderland: Pyrex Glass, No. 6. December, Pp. 12.

Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs: News Bulletin, December, Pp. 6.

KODAK, LTD., Kingsway, London, W.C.2: Kodak

Finisher News, November, Pp. 14.

Merck, Sharp & Dohme, Ltp., Hoddesdon,
Herts, Seminar International, Vol. 10, No. 2. Pp. 24.

N.V. CHEMISCHE FABRIK "NAARDEN." P.O. Box 2, Naarden, Bussum, Holland: Naarden News. Vol. 12, No. 125, Pp. 8.

No. 12. No. 123, Pp. 3.

R. P. SCHERER, LTD., 216 Bath Road, Slough, Bueks: Capsule News, Vol. 1, No. 3, Pp. 4.

UNICHEM, LTD., 3 Broadwater Road, London, S.W.17: News and Views, No. 100, Pp. 16.

U.K. ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY, 11 Charles Il Street. London, S.W.1: Atom. No. 62, Pp. 36.

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4: Glycerine News. No. 30. Pp. 6.



"SLEEVES" FOR BOTTLES: A new series of half-eartons for liquid products of Vitamins, Ltd., Upper Mall, London, W.6.

#### WILLS

Mr. J. VEITCH, M.P.S., 27A Chester Road, Huntington, Ches, left £13,529 (£6,995 net).

MR. S. B. WADDINGTON, M.P.S., 71 Lawrenee Road, Rugby, Warwicks, left £1,446 (£1,385 net).

Mr. G. WALLACE, M.P.S., 1 Violet Hill House, Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8, left £3,873 (£3,821 net).

MR. C. S. WALLWORK, M.P.S., Robin Hill Farm, East Standish, Wigan, Lancs, left £15,809 (£15,673 net).

Mr. H. C. WALMSLEY, M.P.S., Torbay, 80 selmont Road, Portswood, Southampton, left £8,364 (£8,237 net).

MR, E. B. WALTON, M.P.S., 242 Bathley Street, Nottingham, left £15,100 (£15,051 net),

MR. S. A. WARNER, M.P.S., 122 Broadway, Didcot, Berks, left £5,098 (£5,018 net).

MR. V. P. WATERS, M.P.S., West End Buildgs, Windermere, Westmorland, left £5,686 (£4,179 net).

MR. B. W. WATSON, M.P.S., Man-of-Ross Arbour, Kenilworth, Warwicks, left £17,656 (£12.042 net).

MR. H. WATSON, M.P.S., 4 Meadow Close, Lillington, Leamington Spa, Warwicks, 1eft £2,533 (£2,468 net).

MR. J. WATTIE, M.P.S., 7 Newbridge Gardens, Wolverhampton, Staffs, left £17,863 (£17,406 net).

MR. D. H. WHITE, F.P.S., 27 Regent Street, Clifton, Bristol, 8, left £1,500 (£867 net).

MR. F. C. WHITEHOUSE, M.P.S., 19 St. Georges Road, Hastings, Sussex, left £1,578 (£1,501 net).

MR. W. WIGGLESWORTH, M.P.S., 89 Sussex Slough, Bucks (former Place. chairman Meggeson & Co., Ltd.), left £76,664 (£75,890

R. WILKINSON, F.P.S., Avenue, London, W.14, left £9,711 (£9,471 net).

MR. E. H. WILLIAMS, F.P.S., 1 Galway Grove, Wigan, Lancs, 1eft £42,736 (£42,652 net).

Mr. D. T. Williams, M.P.S., 115 Evelyn Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex, left £18,964 (£11,168

MR. J. WOMBELL, M.P.S., 7 Johnson Road, Birstall, Leics, left £6,939 (£6,246 net).

Mr. W. B. Woods, M.P.S., 30 St. Helens Road, Ormskirk, Lancs, left £50,941 (£50,861

MR. J. J. YARDLEY, F.P.S., Brackendale, One Pin Lane, Farnham Common, Bucks, left £11,223 (£8,043 net).

Mr W. C. YULE, M.P.S., 1 Clifford Road, Stirling, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £35,250,

#### **COMING EVENTS**

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of Insertion,

Thursday, December 28
BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Visit to Royal Festival Ballet, Coach leaves Upminster at 6 p.m.

#### U.S. MARKET REPORT

New York, December 18: A cut in the price of PHENOL was the leading feature of the week on the chemicals market. SILVER NITRATE was finally advanced, reflecting the advancing price of silver bullion. The U.S.P. grade was reduced to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cents a lb. from  $16\frac{1}{4}$ cents; probably due to increased competition from new producers. Brazilian MENTHOL declined by another 25 cents to \$6.25 a lb.

Lower per lb. among crude drugs were Ergot at \$1.85, down 15 cents; PERU BALSAM at \$1.10, down five cents; and GUM ACACIA at  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents, down  $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Copaiba balsam rose 2 cents to

80 cents per lb.

Higher per lb. among essential oils Peruvian Bois de Rose at \$1.85, up 10 cents with Brazilian at \$2.10, up 15 cents. Lower per lb. were East Indian Sandalwood at \$26.50, down 50 cents, Cananga at \$5.00, down 20 cents and Lemongrass at \$3.10, down 15 cents.

#### TRADE MARKS

#### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 13 For all goods (3)

WINSFIELD, 820,075, by F, W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.1. POTZI, 820,706, by Ulter (Bradford), Ltd., Bradford, 6, Yorks, FAIRWAY, 825,696, by Ever-Ready Razor Products, Ltd., London, W.C.1, For cosmetics, toilet preparations for the hair and

hair dyes (3)

POLYLOCK, 824,132, by Theraehemie Chemisch-Therapeutische, G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf, Germany.

For liquid detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

Device including words FRUM LIQUID, B810,733, by Lloyd Rakusen & Sons, Ltd., Leeds, 7, Yorks.

For all goods (5)

Device including words GREOLINA PEARSON, 820,770, by William Pearson, Ltd., London, S.W.1. WINSFIELD, 820,077, by F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For deodorants (5)

VOME, 819,195, by Edward Henry Godfrey Hope, Knutsford, Ches.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for internal human and veterinary use (5)
LAURETS, 821,600, by Allen & Hanburys,

Ltd., London, E.2,

For veterinary preparations (5)

DISPASERAN, 822,132, by Serum Co., Ltd., London, N.W.7. International

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations

I.EGLAM, 823,789, BREGLAM, 823,791, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5) CORTAMOL, 824,583, by West Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hove, 3, Sussex.

For preparations for the destruction of animals and plants; and pesticides, parasiticides and insecticides (5)

MOROCIDE, 824,916, by Farbwerk Hoeehst. A.G. vormals Meister Lucius & Brüning, Frankfurt-on-Main, Hoeehst, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

ISOKLERE, 825,102, by T, J. Smith &

Nephew, Ltd., Hull, Yorks. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances

and disinfectants (5)
HYPORETIC, 825,797, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For all goods, but not including surgical dressings or menstruation appliances (5)

EDNASAN, 825,876, by Harry Isaaes (Chem-

ists), Ltd., Cardiff.

For electrically heated clothing and foot muffs; articles of clothing for protection against accident or injury; and parts and fittings (9)

WINDAK, 824,638, by Baxter, Woodhouse & Taylor, Ltd., Poynton, Ches.

#### **PATENTS**

#### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," December 13,

Amino-pyrimidines and a process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 888,690,

Acylamidophenol derivatives, May & Baker, Ltd. 888.664.

Steroid compounds, Societa Farmaceutici Italia. 888,665.

Imidazolines and a process for their manufacture, CIBA, Ltd. 888,703.

Hair treatment compositions. L. R. Dumas, 888,625,

Derivatives of 5-nitro-2-furfuraldetiyde. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 888,670-71.

Aryloxy-aliphatic hydrazines, CIBA 1 td. 888 525 1-mono- and di-substituted amino-1-desoxy-ketoses and process for preparing same. CIBA, Ltd. 888 239

Oral therapeutic compositions comprising steroids. Upjohn Co. 888,631.

Animal foodstuffs and compositions containing nitroimidazoles, Soe, des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulene, 888,675.

Quinone derivatives and process for preparing same, CIBA, Ltd. 888,303,

Process for the stabilisation of heparin preparations against colour changes. Hoffmann-La Roehe & Co., A.G. 888,678.

Benzoates, Upjohn Co. 888,681,

Pharmaceutical preparations containing 2-phenyloxyethylhydrazine, CIBA, Ltd. 888,526.

Heterocyclic sulphoxides, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 888.684.

Process for the biological synthesis of dextran. Serum-Werk Bernburg Veb. 888,298.

Substituted 200-yohimbane, Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie, 888,407.

tndoles and their preparation. Laboratoires Francais de Chimiothérapie, 888,408.

Reserpine and its derivatives. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 888,409.

5-chloro-6-methoxy-tryptamine and its preparation. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 888.410.

Esterification of yohimbane derivatives. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 888,411.

Reserpine compounds. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie, 888,412,

Substituted tryptamines. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie, 888,413,

Preparation of 3-20α-yotiimbane Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 888.414.

Production of an intermediate for the synthesis of reserpine, Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie, 888,415,

Reservine and its derivatives, Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 888,418, 427-28.

Reserpine derivatives and their preparation. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 888 420-21.

Process for preparing 3:5-diketo-pyrazolidine derivatives. Sandoz, Ltd. 888,578.

Piperidine carbinols. J. F. Maefarlan & Co., Ltd. 888,657. Bis-tetrahydro-furanyl ethers, Merek & Co., Inc.

888,568. Tryptamines. Laboratoires Français de Chimio-

thérapie, 888,419. Indole compounds, Lepetit, S.p.A. 888,535.

Phosphorus nitrilo compounds, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 888,662.

Production of monohalogen substituted phosphines. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 888.398.

Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie, 888,422.

Process for the production of a substituted deserpidine. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 888,423.

Organic aluminium compounds, Hardman & Holden, Ltd. 888,666.

Production of cyclothexanol. Badisehe Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 888,644.

Antibacterial agents, Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 888,552.

Thionophosphonic acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 888,346.

Process for the production of manganese-containing dithiocarbomate reaction products. Chemische Werke Albert, 888,289.
Wound dressing and method of making same,

Seholt Mfg, Co., Ltd. 888,251.

Phosphorus-containing amino-triazole derivatives. Philips Gloeilampenfabreiken, N.V. 888,686. Halogenated tydrouracils, Diamond Alkali Co. 888,627.

Haloacetone bisulphite addition Norwich Pharmaeal Co. 888,288.

Vinyl phosphate insecticides, processes for their

production and compositions containing them, Allied Chemical Corporation, 888,648.

Wound dressing, Smith & Nephew, Ltd. 888,235. Electro-medical appliances, H. Nemee, 888,580. Device for stimulating urinary action, L. J. McCray. 888,528.

British patent specifications are obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

#### **CONTEMPORARY** THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

Allergy from therapeutic products. J. Amer. med. Ass., November 25.

THE METHYL-1,2-BENZANTHRACENES and their derivatives. Careinogenicity of. Nature, Decem-

TRYPSIN INHIBITORS, Distribution of, in the sera of various animals. Nature, December 16.

5 - HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE AND NORADRENALINE. A eentral action of. Nature, December 16.

HORMONES and electrolyte excretion in sheep. Nature, December 16.

PHENAZONE AND AMIDOPYRINE. Anti-asthmatie effect of. Nature, December 16.

- HYDROXY - 5,9 - DIMETHYL - 2 - PHENYL -ETHYL-6,7-BENZOMORPHAN. A new potent analgetic antagonist. *Nature*, December 16.

Data processing equipment. Application of, to

the hospital formulary, Amer. J. hosp, Pharm., November.

STERILE HEMIACIDRIN SOLUTION, A method of preparing. Amer. J, hosp. Pharm., November.

NAPHTHALENE SULPHONATES. Antitussive properties of some, Can. Ptiarm, J. November. SUPPRESSION of Cough. Brit. med. J. December 9.

# Separately Displayed

J. J. HAYTON

HERE'S a green and yellow carboy And a specie jar sedate
And a card to read that doesn't exceed A tasteful twelve by eight. In at most three-quarter-inch lettering, And in wording quite discreet It admits we dispense (though it hardly contents

The myope over the street!), There's a single sign that's swinging On a frontage otherwise bare. (Any side effect that tends to project Draws a breeze from Bloomsbury Square, And nothing brings an inspector Into one's pharmacy speedier Than to paint, for one's sins, on litter bins, And other undignified media).

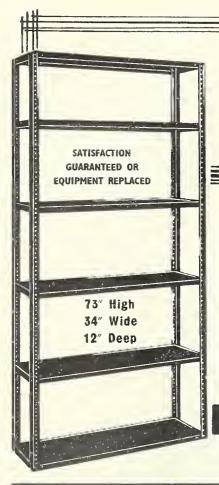
There's some green and yellow bath salts But the carboy's poised aloof, It proudly pretends they've never been

Though lodged beneath the same roof. Cosmetics are kept out of countenance At the back of the window frame The vanishing creams have vanished,

it seems.

And the rouges blush with shame. For goods of a separate character Are separately displayed— We nevermore plant the tinct. aurant. By the side of the orangeade.





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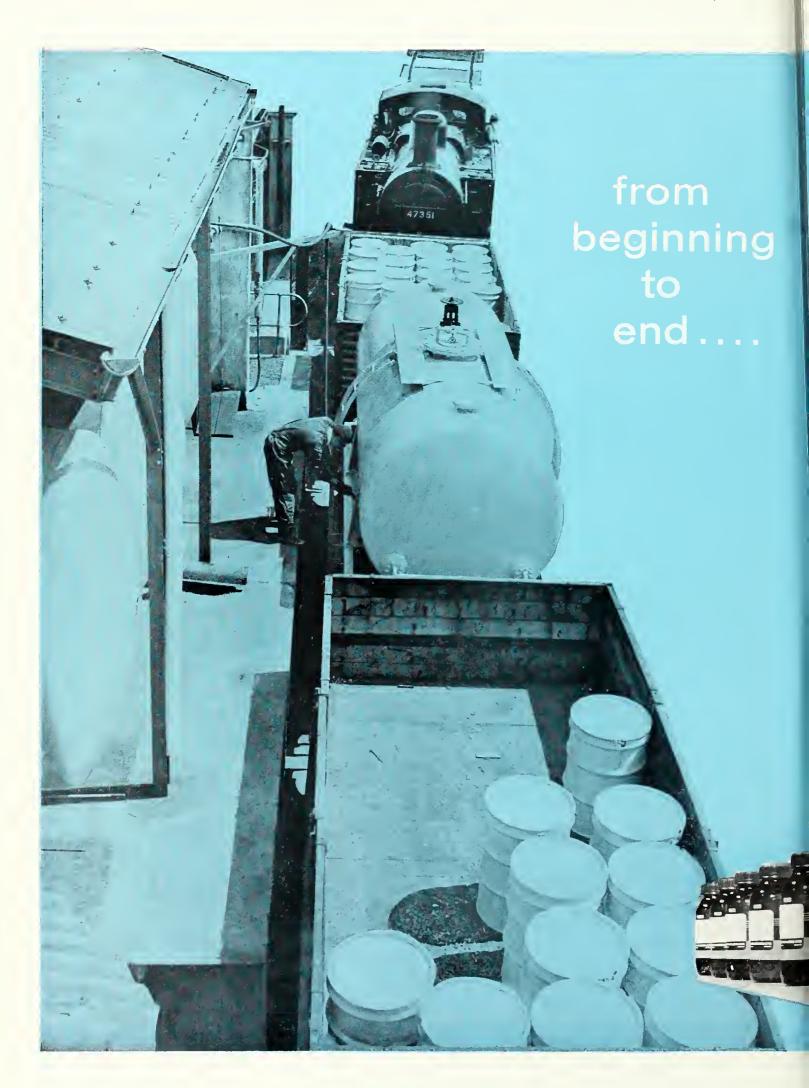
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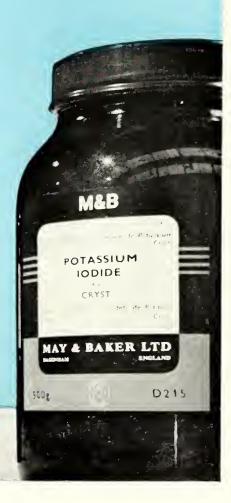
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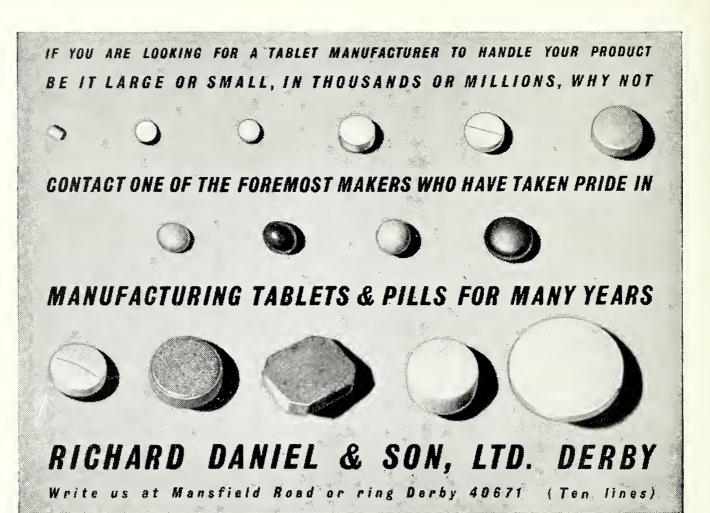
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Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 176

December 23, 1961

No. 4271

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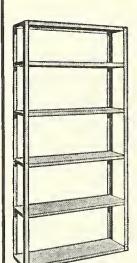


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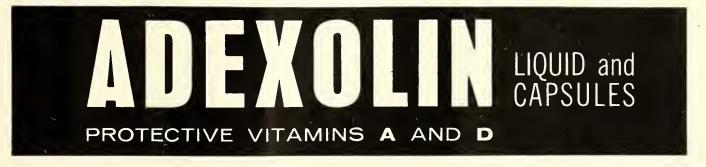
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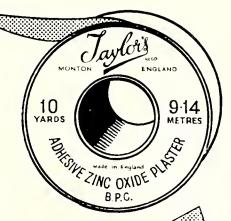
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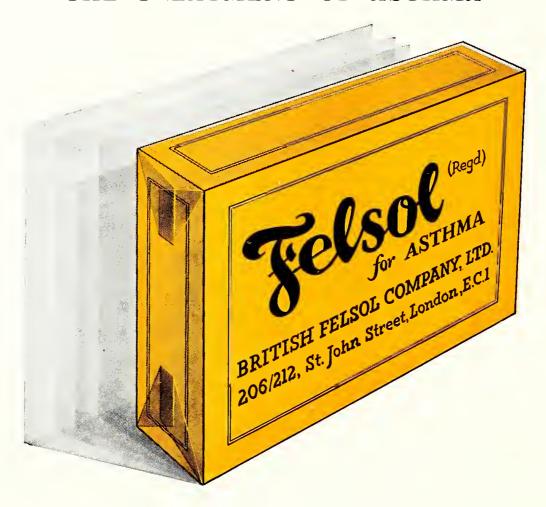


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